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The State of Uttar Pradesh has always been subject to severe stereotypes. Even the entertainment industry has not shied away from portraying these stereotypes of absolute lawlessness and backwardness in movies and series like Mirzapur, with the only significant economic activities being those related to ones run by gangsters and the mafia. Stereotypes do possess a certain level of truth to them. However, in this case, they merely portray a picture of Uttar Pradesh before Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath came into power.

People suffered gross injustice due to the state of the executive and maladministration under the former governments. Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath understood that although most of these issues seemed fairly complex, their solutions were rather simple. He understood that Uttar Pradesh needs a strong foundation for the State - Law & Order, Education, Industrialization, and Public Infrastructure, all of which are inextricably interlinked and crucial for developing any State.

The economy is directly linked with the law & order situation since no company or industrialist would be interested in investing in a State where their enterprises are not safe and are at the risk of being subject to various crimes. Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath immediately started one of the largest recruitments drives to increase the State Police force's strength by 1,50,000 servicemen to address the acute shortage of police officers. The massive crackdown on mafia raj is unprecedented in the state's history and has broken the back of organised crime.

A new sense of security amongst the industrialists and the common citizens, coupled with various policies to encourage investments, was one of the initial steps undertaken by the BJP government. It led to the State leapfrogging to the 2nd Spot on the Ease of Doing Business Rankings. The State has also organised large-scale recruitment programs fairly and transparently, which has won back the trust of its people. The growth of industries in Uttar Pradesh and the several development projects undertaken by the State have created large-scale employment for its citizens resulting in the unemployment rate dipping to 4.1% in 2021 compared to 17.5% before 2017.

Since 2017, there have been significant positive changes ranging from the revision and updating of the educational curriculum in the State to setting up eminent institutions such as the Uttar Pradesh National Law University and more than a dozen new medical colleges. The exemplary manner in which Uttar Pradesh handled the corona pandemic despite a weaker state apparatus and scarcity of infrastructure is a lesson inefficient management and leadership.
The state has benefited immensely from the effective implementation of the central welfare schemes. Under Pradhan Mantri Aawas Yojna, 45 lakh houses for rural and urban beneficiaries are either built or approved. Under Aysuhman Bharat, 6 crores 47 lakh people now have a health insurance cover. Under Swachh Bharat Mission, 2.61 crore toilets have been built in UP. 1 crore 67 lakh LPG cooking gas cylinders have been distributed in UP under PM Ujjwala Yojna. Under Saubhagya Yojana, 1 crore 41 lakh free electricity connections were given in UP. 11,000 Janaushadi kendras have been open for generic medicines at affordable prices. Under Mudra Yojna, 1 crore 39 lakh entrepreneurs have got loans, and 7 crore new bank accounts were open in UP under Jan Dhan Yojna. 37 lakh people in UP are enrolled under Atal Pension Yojna, 63 lakh under PM Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojna, and 2.38 crore under PM Suraksha Bima Yojna.

Under PM Kisan, 2.53 lakh farmers get direct income support, 2.22 crore farmers are covered under PM Fasal Bima Yojna. 87 lakh farmers have benefited from loan waivers. Rs 1.42 lakh crores of record payment have been made to 45 lakh sugarcane farmers. The crop procurement at MSP is at a record high. In 2021, 56.41 lakh MT wheat was procured against 7.97 lakh MT in 2016. Similarly, in 2020-21, 66.84 lakh MT paddy was procured at MSP, and a total of Rs 12,491 crore was paid to farmers directly in their bank accounts.

Along with developmental work, Uttar Pradesh is also regaining its cultural glory. Ram Mandir is being rebuilt, Kashi has been reinvigorated, and several other projects in places like Chitrakoot and Vindhyachal are in full swing. Uttar Pradesh's unemployment rate has fallen to around four percent. It has already reached the second position on the GSDP rankings, which is a testament to good governance in UP under the 'Double Engine Ki Sarkar'. The Chief Minister has truly taken a step towards breaking stereotypes by building the foundational pillars for a prosperous state. If things continue the way they are, it will not be soon before Uttar Pradesh is synonymous with development and dedicated growth. Uttar Pradesh is already being called 'Expressway Pradesh'!
उत्तर प्रदेश में योगी आदित्यनाथ जी के नेतृत्व में भाजपा सरकार ने अपने पौने 5 साल पूरे करते हुए जनता के माथे अपनी मजबूती को अपने काम से पेश किया है। यह एक ऐसी सरकार है, जिसके लिए जनता का हित ही साहित्य और भावना की स्थापना, महिला सुरक्षा और समान, आधारभूत संरचनाओं (जैसे योजनाओं) के विकास, हिंदी लोगों और राष्ट्रीय आशा और विश्वास के केंद्रों की पुर्णस्थापना, कोरोना नियंत्रण, क्विकस्मेनेशन, गिरिजाएं जो खास मुहूर्त करने, आमास मुहूर्त करने, गिरिजाएं के खिलाफ केंद्र और राज्य सरकार की विभिन्न योजनाओं के प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन, भूतपूर्व नियंत्रण, रोजगार की उपलब्धता, विभिन्न प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं की निष्पक्ष और अवश्यक तौर-तरीकों के से मुक्त कराने जैसे तमाम मोड़ों पर माननीय योगी जी ने बहुत प्रभावी और कुशलता से कार्य किया है। इसी का परिणाम है कि आज प्रदेश की जनता, विशेषकर युवा और महिलाओं में उर्जा और उससे तथा सरकार के प्रति सकारात्मक भवन एवं विश्वास का संचार होता दिखाई दे रहा है।

सन 2017 से पहले जहाँ उत्तर प्रदेश की जनता बेहद लघु कानून व्यवस्थाओं के कारण पिछली सरकारों से प्रतिरोध रही तो दूसरी तरफ योगी जी की प्राथमिकता रही कि उत्तर प्रदेश के हर गाँव, कस्बे और शहर तक चूंकि-चूंकिए कानून व्यवस्था को जनता के लिए सुनिश्चित किया जाए। माननीय योगी जी ने यह करके भी दिखाया जिन्होंने 2017 से 2021 के मध्य लगभग 135 कूश्तियों को पुलिस मुठभेड़ में मार गिराया गया। उन्होंने छात्र बीच में 2700 से अधिक अपराधी पायथुल हुए, सेटिल सबसे अधिक आरोपी गैंगस्टर एक्ट के तहत, पांच सौ से अधिक अपराधी राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा कानून के तहत और दस हजार से अधिक मोस्ट वांटेड अपराधी हिरासत में लिए गए। आज बड़े-बड़े अपराधी या तो जेल में बन्द
सुिवधा के अभाव का रोना रो रहे थे, हमारे माननीय योगी जी का कोरोना िनयंण पूरे िव रोजगार के लाखों अवसर भी मुहैया कराये िकया है, कोरोना जैसी आपातथित म भी अगत सड़कों और पुलों से जारी है। इसके संरचनाओं का नियम करवाया है और यह देश सरकार मिहलाओं की सुरा, सान आिद जैसी अनेक योजनाओं के माम से मिहला पीएसी की कं पिनयों के गठन परान मिहलाओं के िलए िवशेष संा का निधारण, पुिलस थानों म मिहला क, पुिलस भत म इसके अलावा सुमंगला योजना, मिहलाओं का भावी अिभयान को भी आर िकया है।

योगी जी की नर्तकी के लिए भी विभिन्न बातें हैं। योगी जी ने देश को दंगामु देश बनाने का उ  कर िदया गया है। माननीय कायवािहयों के माम से 1800 करोड़ से चलाते थे, आज उनका ह जनता देख रही है। देश म कानून वथा म सुधार एवं सुरा के धानमंी आवास योजना म आवास उपल देश म भाजपा सरकार ने 42 लाख गरीबों को मािफया गरीबोंका राशन तक हड़प जाते थे। कसकर करोड़ों गरीबों को बािजव राशन काड संवेदनशीलता का परचय िदया है। हमारी आथा के के बत सावपूण वातावरण म भावी और ती यशी धानमंी माननीय नरे मोदी जी के खिलाफ के उपायों को भावी ढंग से लागू करने म मदद भी मिली। जब बात वैक्सीनेशन की आई तो इस अभ्यास अथ भी योगी जी ने पूरे देश म अग्रणी भूमिका निभाई। माननीय योगी जी के नेतृत्व म अब तक उत्पत्र प्रदेश लाख 19 करोड़ दोह वैक्सीनेशन के साथ देश म पहले बने हैं। यह हमारे मुख्यमंत्री जी की संवेदनशीलता के साथ उनके प्रयासों की सफलता को दर्शाता है।

हिंदुता और राष्ट्रीय आत्मा और विश्व के के ठीक दोनों की पुरुषार्थना का कार्य भी हमारे यही सत्यांत्रमंत्री माननीय नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व और माननीय योगी जी की देखभाल में बहुत सद्भावपूर्ण वातावरण में प्रभावी और तीव्र गति से किया जा रहा है। हमारी आथा के के देश म भाजपा के साथ नए दिशा म जाने तथा आधुनिक जीवन के लिए एक सुरक्षात्मक और आदरणीय मुमंनी योगी जी के अनेक प्रयासों के साथ सक्रियता की। उनका यह उत्कृष्टता और अद्यावधि बातों के अनुप काय िकया है।

योगी जी का नेतृत्व म भाजपा और राष्ट्रवादी बीजेपी के बीच भी बड़े संचार कानून का विकास अथ भी है। इसे अन्य शिक्षकों, पुस्तकें, राजनीतिक संस्थाओं, संस्कृति और आर्थिक अनुभव से जुड़े तत्त्व के द्वारा जैसे अनेर हमारे मेरे प्राचीन वैदिक संस्कृति का जीवन का संरक्षण करता है। यह आभार की दीघकािलक नीवं रखी जाये। और आगामी चुनावों म भाजपा बीजेपी के लिए महत्वपूर्ण बत जाये जायेगा।
Darjeeling, Terai, and Duars - The Demand for Land

Darjeeling is a name synonymous with the most famous and expensive tea in the world. The history of Darjeeling hills, Terai, and Duars though ancient, is closely intertwined with the tea industry in the modern era. The British interest in the Darjeeling region was owing to its strategic location as a frontier outpost conveniently situated between Tibet, Nepal, Bhutan, and China. In 1835, they took over the region from Sikkim to establish a sanatorium for the soldiers. As the British interests in the region increased, so did their need to ensure the economic viability of their outpost. Experiments with various crops were undertaken, till finally in 1841 Dr. Archibald Campbell, a surgeon with a passion for horticulture successfully grew tea bushes in his garden at Beechwood, Darjeeling.

Under the British, tea went on to become the mainstay of the economy for the entire North Bengal region and one of the most profitable trade. While tea ensured economic well-being for the Brit enterprises, it spelled doom for the local tribes. Their traditional lands were usurped, old-growth forests were cleared in favour of monoculture plantations, and revenue from the tea economy was used to make the British tea merchants and their families rich, at the cost of local tea garden workers and the environment.

Landless Tea Garden Workers

Of all the discriminations faced by the tea garden workers, their deprivation in terms of land rights remains stark. To this day the tea garden workers do not have access to land. They may have worked in the gardens for generations, yet they do not have any Parja Patta (land rights) to their ancestral land and the homes they live in. Even though land reforms were introduced across West Bengal from 1978 to the mid-1980s, through which sharecroppers and landless farmers were given land rights, but such reforms were not implemented in the tea belts of North Bengal. Even today, the majority of the people living in Darjeeling hills, Terai, and Duars do not have the parja patta rights i.e their ancestral lands registered in their names. The plantation workers continue to operate in a semi-feudal set-up, whereby if they do not send someone to work for the tea garden, the tea company holds the right to ask them to leave their ancestral homes because technically the land rights rest with the tea company and not the worker or his family.

In 2019 the West Bengal government permitted the tea companies to use 15% of the land in the garden for 'alternative use purposes.' Today, five-star hotels are being constructed in the tea gardens, but the workers continue to be deprived of their basic rights.

Landless Cinchona Garden Workers

Around the same time, starting from 1861-62 Cinchona plantations were set up in Darjeeling and Kalimpong hill region under the direction of Dr. Thomson Anderson, Superintendent of the Royal Botanical Garden, Calcutta. For decades Malaria had been the leading cause of death, and the British government needed these plantations to provide quinine to the hospitals. By 1906, Ranju Valley Block – comprising of Rangbi and Mungpoo Divisions; and Rayang Valley Block consisting of Sitong and Labdah Divisions had been established. Starting with Mungpoo (1862), Munsong (1901), Rongo (1938), and Latpanchar (1943) four quinine factories had been set up. At a point in time, these plantations were spread in an area of over 26000 acres and provided direct employment to around 7000 people.

However, much like in the tea industry, even those employed in these Cinchona gardens too were deprived of their land rights by the British. Sadly even 75-years after independence, those working in the Cinchona gardens too are yet to get their parja patta (land) rights.
Landless Forest Villagers

In 2006, the Parliament of India passed the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 also known as the Forest Rights Act (FRA 2006). This landmark act recognizes the rights of the forest villagers, tribal communities, and other traditional forest dwellers to forest resources for meeting their needs. The FRA 2006, requires that all forest villages inhabited by people must be converted into revenue villages and land rights and ownerships are to be transferred to the forest dwellers.

In 2013, the West Bengal Government issued a notification to convert forest land to revenue villages across the state. Gazette notification for conversion of Forest Villages into Revenue villages was issued for the neighboring districts of Jalpaiguri and Alipurduars in 2014 itself. However, the West Bengal government did not take any steps towards conferring the same rights to the forest dwellers of Darjeeling and Kalimpong districts where around 2.6 lakh people live in Forest Areas.

District Improvement Fund – A colonial tax system

Even after 75-years since independence, around 24 Mouzas in both Kalimpong and Darjeeling districts have been kept under the so-called “District Improvement Fund” management system. Also known as the DI Fund system, it was developed by the British to prevent the locals from acquiring properties in the areas where white settlers were based. Under this regime, the District Administration managed the land at their discretion and charged exorbitantly high revenue to keep the locals away.

Moreover, the funds generated under this system and revenues collected are not appropriated to the state exchequer, but rather it is used as a discretionary fund managed by the District Administrator.

For the past 75-years, the succeeding West Bengal governments have continued with this unconstitutional land tenure system, whereby people living in these properties are being forced to pay exorbitantly high revenue on an annual basis, with no guarantee of permanent settlement.

Justice Awaits – Hopeful people

Even as our nation celebrates 'Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav,' I must confess the people from Darjeeling hills, Terai and Dooars have not much to celebrate about. Nearly 90% of the people here are deprived of their Parja Patta land rights. This deprivation would not be possible anywhere else in the state or the country. But here in West Bengal, the minorities from the North Bengal region have been rendered politically too marginalized to be able to make their voices heard.

They await justice and the right to their land.

This is why people from the region have overwhelmingly supported Hon'ble Prime Minister Narendra Modi. In Modi Ji they see their only hope to get justice from this tyrannical system, which has kept our people deprived of their natural rights even 75-years after Independence. They believe in Modi Ji because he has broken through the traditional barriers and dismantled the generations-old discriminatory practices and customs that existed elsewhere.

People here know, it's just a matter of time before they too get justice, and get to live the promise of our independence – equality, dignity, and freedom from exploitation.

Author: Raju Bista, Member of Lok Sabha from Darjeeling and National General Secretary, BJYM
Yogi Adityanath finally gave Uttar Pradesh its 1991 moment

The year 1991 was transformative not because the Indian economy had achieved its long-held promise of radical growth, but because it signalled a vital shift in India's economic governance and thinking, away from protectionism and the License Raj and towards free markets and liberalisation. But like all things in India, the ripples of this tectonic shift were unequal. Since then, states like Uttar Pradesh have been unable to partake in the story of Rising India in quite the same way as Gujarat and many others.

However, in 2017, the people of Uttar Pradesh decided to rid their shibboleths, electing to the seat of government a Yogi Adityanath-led BJP administration through a record-breaking public mandate. While the rest of this article will examine his developmental agenda as Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, I want to be clear that perhaps his greatest triumph is precisely in changing the economic thinking of the people of Uttar Pradesh, transcending partisanship and electoral arithmetic. His first term, I argue, finally gave Uttar Pradesh its 1991 moment.

To realise Uttar Pradesh's demographic dividend and attract large-scale labour-intensive manufacturing companies, the state needs two foundational reforms: simplicity of laws/regulation and connectivity. For example, if we look closely at the history of labour reforms in Bangladesh, Vietnam, and China, we will...
learn that the best way to enhance the quality of life for India's labour force is to focus on improving their incomes (through increasing of job opportunities) rather than weaving complex and intricate webs of regulation in the hope of ensuring social security. Such regulations are the root cause behind India's large informal sector, which offers neither protection nor opportunity to India's labour force.

What did the Yogi Adityanath administration do? It brought the “Uttar Pradesh Temporary Exemption from Certain Labour Laws Ordinance, 2020” to scrap key labour laws in the state for 3 years. While the Covid-19 pandemic may have denied a fair opportunity to examine the effects of these relaxations, it was disclosed by Sidharth Nath Singh, Uttar Pradesh's MSME minister that the state's MSME sector was already India's frontrunner in terms of attracting investment and creating jobs. In December 2021, he said that in the last 4.5 years, nearly 90 lakh MSME units in the state had brought in an investment of more than Rs. 5 lakh crores, generating employment for 3 crore people.

Coupled with this, the Yogi Adityanath administration has also been recruiting a record number of people for government jobs and underemployment schemes such as MNREGA. The plan is also to bring in robust institutions for skilling to improve labour productivity and efficiency. It is because of such deregulation and reforms that Uttar Pradesh now ranks second in the country in terms of “Ease of Doing Business”.

To turn to connectivity, Uttar Pradesh has seen investments in large-scale infrastructure projects such as the Purvanchal Expressway (340.82 km), Bundelkhand Expressway (296.070 km) and Ganga Expressway (596.00 km). Moreover, the state has added seven cities to the air grid, as opposed to the earlier two. In just three years of his tenure, five other airports, including Gorakhpur, Hindon, Agra, Prayagraj and Bareilly, have become functional. The Jewar International Airport has received investment from a global heavyweight in the airport sector such as Flughafen Zürich AG. Connectivity is essential for any state to enable the movement of goods and labour. Logistics is also an important ally for manufacturing. Earlier, since connectivity was poor and lacking, logistical costs had rendered Uttar Pradesh an unattractive destination for manufacturing companies. But now this is changing and in a big way. In the words of historian Hindol Sengupta, the Yogi Adityanath administration has boldly bid its “goodbye to the tyranny of distance”.

In the education and agricultural sector as well, the Yogi Adityanath administration has had a huge imprint. In March 2018, Operation Kayakalp was started to ensure 23 basic facilities for each of Uttar Pradesh’s 1.6 lakh primary schools, secondary schools and Anganwadis. Uttar Pradesh now also has seven new medical colleges, with foundation stones laid for a further eight. To provide some context, it had only twelve since independence. The government now intends to take the total up to remarkable twenty-eight medical colleges.

Coming to the dairy and agriculture sector, Uttar Pradesh is now one of the leading producers of milk, sugar, sugarcane, and food in the country. The Yogi Adityanath administration’s farm subsidies, such as those provided for procurement of machinery, are based on a direct-cash transfer model. The transfer of 12,000 crores to farmers under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi was an extremely novel and effective form of fund disbursement from the state, which avoided bureaucratic delays and regulatory hurdles. Moreover, a Minimum Support Price program was implemented along with additional support mechanisms for pulses, oilseeds, wheat, and paddy. The Yogi Adityanath administration has also focused on improving irrigation cover through the construction of canals and local ponds. Even as the shift towards manufacturing occurs, such reforms and measures are essential as two-thirds of the population is still dependent on agricultural income in Uttar Pradesh.

I would encourage the reader at this point to think about Yogi Adityanath's Uttar Pradesh from an investor's perspective. Here is a Chief Minister who cares deeply about law and order; represents and leads a state that perhaps has India's highest growth upside; has a public mandate to back his reform agenda; is committed to growth and has already walked the talk; and finally, is unafraid to use the full remit of his executive powers to fulfil his ambitions. Is it surprising that Uttar Pradesh attracted 17,000 crores of Foreign Direct Investment during the Covid-19 pandemic?

In summary, it is difficult to overstate the value of foundational reforms. In the coming years, Uttar Pradesh and India at large will benefit tremendously from what has he has already achieved. To end on a personal note, I was in attendance many moons ago at the George Bernard Shaw library at the London School of Economics when the late Arun Jaitley delivered a lecture on India's economy. He was Minister of Finance then in the Union Government of India. Rather contemptuously (and rightly so), he rejected the laggard pace of India's GDP growth in the pre-1991 era being labelled the “Hindu rate of growth”. I can say with confidence that the Yogi Adityanath government, through its many successes as well as through the incandescent promise of its future, has just given us modern India's first and rightful Hindu rate of growth.

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Aspirational District Program: Assessing District Development in Uttar Pradesh

The Aspirational Districts Programme was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi in January 2018 with the goal to improve the standard of living of its citizens and ensure inclusive and sustainable growth. The project's initial goal was to rapidly transform 112 underdeveloped districts through a framework of three pillars - Convergence, Collaboration, and Competition. The Convergence pillar focuses on the alignment of the Central and State schemes to improve the performance; the Collaboration pillar involves the coordination and sharing of best practices among Central, State level 'Prabhari' Officers & District Collectors; and the Competition pillar is based on the use of monthly delta rankings of districts to monitor and compare their performance (NITI-Aayog, 2021a). The programme recognizes the role of the State as the primary driver of economic and social development and accordingly focuses on the potential of each district in contributing to this growth.

The Aspirational Districts Programme ranks the districts based on their progress in 49 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) categorized as follows - Health & Nutrition, Education, Agriculture & Water Resources, Financial Inclusion & Skill Development, and Infrastructure. The districts are evaluated and supported to reach the performance levels of the top-ranking districts in each state, and further aspires to become the top districts in the nation. The participating districts are encouraged to compete and learn from each other in the greater spirit of competitive and cooperative federalism (NITI-Aayog, 2021a). The overall programme is being implemented with the broader vision of 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas' and Sustainable Development Goals for the nation's progress and development.

The data on the districts' performance is monitored on the Champions of Change (COC) Dashboard which further promotes its use for policy-making at various levels of government. NITI-Aayog prioritizes evidence-based policymaking as a core integral part of the governance structure, and to facilitate this practice, there is an increased emphasis on accountability in governance by the Development and Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO) (NITI-Aayog, 2021b). The monitoring division works with several Ministries and Departments in developing specific outcomes and output indicators and establishing measurable targets and providing the required training for operating the online dashboard. The ADP was recently praised by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) as a successful role model of local development that can serve as a best practice to reduce regional disparities in other nations (UNDP, 2021).

Performance of Uttar Pradesh Districts in the Aspirational Districts Programme

This article highlights the performance of the aspirational districts of Uttar Pradesh, the largest state in the country accounting for 16% of its population. It is the 5th largest state by size, covering up to 7.4% of the total land area. From an administrative angle, the state is divided into 18 divisions, 75 districts, 915 urban bodies, 8135 Nyaya Panchayats, 13 municipal corporations, and 822 development blocks (GoUP, 2021). The UNDP report has featured 3 districts from the state among the top 10 districts in the country based on the change in net resilience from March 2018 to March 2020. These were Chandauli (2nd), Sonbhadra (4th), and Fatehpur (7th).

Chandauli is referred to as the 'rice bowl' of eastern Uttar Pradesh for its production of the healthier and economically viable black rice variety. The product received the much-needed boost and visibility with the state government marketing it as the "Vindhya black rice" to neighbouring districts and across the nation. This helped increase its production in the district, and it has since been exported to Australia and New Zealand (ThePrint, 2021). The state government also promoted its cultivation through projects such as 'One District-
One Product' and 'Export Policy 2020-25', with the goal of increasing agricultural exports and improving the farmers' income, as part of the UP-Export Policy 2020-25. The commodity has also garnered attention from the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), which is encouraging more farmers from the region to cultivate it due to its export potential to other countries (HT, 2021).

Such efforts have also resulted in black rice being cultivated in districts neighbouring Chandauli, such as Sonebhadra and Mirzapur (ThePrint, 2021).

The district of Sonbhadra performed well in key indicators such as health, educational infrastructure, and skill development. The district showed phenomenal improvement in schools infrastructure, from having no dual desks and benches in government schools from 2018 till now equipping all its 2,257 government schools with dual bench desks. Additionally, the school walls have been beautified, portable water facilities have been installed in the schools, and smart classrooms are being gradually initiated (HT, 2021). There is also an increased focus on training and skills development in home appliances repair, equipment installation, electrical works, etc. Sonbhadra is the first district in the state to achieve this important milestone in this key sector. These districts serve as best practices for other districts in the state and country, as aspired by NITI-Aayog, and are important steps in attaining the Government of India's vision of 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas'.

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शिक्षा को सर्वस्पर्शी व सर्वसमावेशी बनाती योगी सरकार

शिक्षा सबसे तात्कालिक माध्यम है जिसकी सहायता से समाज में व्यापक बदलाव लाए जा सकते हैं। नेतृत्व मंडला जब यह बात कह रहे थे तो इसके पीछे एक ठोस वजह थी। वह जिस समाज से आते थे, अपने देश को जिस तरीके से उन्होंने देखा था वहाँ उन्होंने यह बात बहुत आसानी से समझी कि यदि बदलाव लाना हो सर्वप्रथम समाज को यथायोग्य रूप से बदलना पड़ेगा। भारत जैसा देश जिसके पास असीम मानव मतलब तथा युवाओं की ऊर्जा है, पर यदि वह नई दिशा में ना पा तो हम उसका उपयोग नहीं कर पाएँ। युवाओं को एक संसाधन के रूप में तैयार करना सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है, यह उस पर ही निर्भर है कि वह उन्हें किस रूप में तैयार करती है और वह उनका अनुसार तैयार हो जाती है। उत्तर प्रदेश की वर्तमान सरकार ने अपने बच्चों को बेहतर मानव संसाधन के रूप में तैयार करने के लिए सबसे सही विद्यालयों का पूरा तह से पैसों पर लाना का सर्वथा प्रायास किया है जिसमें वह सफल भी होती नज़र आ रही है।

शिक्षा में यदि व्यापक परिवर्तन करना है तो यह प्राथमिक स्तर से नज़र आना चाहिए। सबको पाया होगा उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के प्राथमिक विद्यालयों की स्थिति न केवल खराब थी अपितु वे खराब होने की अपनी संज्ञा भी लगभग खो चुके थे। उन प्राथमिक विद्यालयों को इस अनुसार देखा जाना लगा था कि वहाँ पर बच्चों की खोज करना अर्थ है कि उनका भविष्य खराब हो जाता। फलस्वरूप वहीं निजी विद्यालयों का एक बादशाही आ गयी और निजी विद्यालयों का ध्वनि ख्रिस्टोफर्का-फूला। इस सबके पीछे जो एक कारण रहा वह रहा उचित प्रबंधन का अभाव। विद्यालयों में शिक्षकों का अभाव, आधुनिक सुविधाओं का कारण न होना, जिसकी आदि की सुविधाओं का न होना इन स्थितियों को बदतर बनाना रहा था। सरकारों के द्वारा लगातार इन तरह रखें जो कारण विद्यालय केवल मिठ-डे- मील खाने की जगह भर रहे गए विद्यालय यह है कि उसकी गुणवत्ता को लेकर भी सवाल उठाते थे, जहां शिक्षा मिलनी चाहिए थी, वहाँ केवल धूबू मिट रही थी। बहुत से लोग अपने बच्चों का दाखिला वहाँ इसलिए करवाते थे क्योंकि वहाँ उनकी शुरुआत शाही हो सके। यदि स्थितियाँ इतनी खराब रहीं हों तो सुधार में समय अवश्य लगा। भाजपा की सरकार आने के बाद धीरे-धीरे इस दिशाय में ठोस प्रायास किया है। 1.20 लाख शिक्षकों की भर्ती कर सर्वप्रथम शिक्षकों की कमी की समस्या को दूर किया गया। अब कोई भी ऐसा प्राथमिक विद्यालय नहीं है जहां शिक्षक नहीं है। यह सबसे बड़ी चुनौती थी जिसे योगी सरकार ने सबसे पहले दूर किया। परंतु केवल शिक्षक के हो जाने मात्र से शिक्षा व्यवस्था सुधार नहीं होती। ओवर निरीक्षण में लगातार विद्यालयों में शिक्षक नदार्द मिलते थे। इस समस्या से निपटने के लिए वर्तमान सरकार ने बायोमीट्रिक प्रणाली का अपनाने पर जोर दिया, शिक्षकों की उपस्थिति की ऑनलाइन
उम उर देश की नीवं के सपने को साकार आथिमक शिशा सबका मौलक अधिकार है, इतरत की गयी।ं इन सबकी वजह से अब उपल कराने की कोशश की। इसी म म अ पठन-पाठन के उपादान को भी म म इसिलए म मिशा व भोजन के अितर बत बेहतर नहीं नहीं हर इसिलए कोई भी बा वालय परवतन के फलपिनिमत ई सुधार दया है। यह छिव उसके परंग म ए वालयों म दािख़ला न लेते। कुल दािख़लाकर सािबत करते ह िक लोगों का झान इस ओर वालयों म बढ़े ह। ये आँकड़े इस बात को वालयों म भी शिशा की थित म वालय ऐसे वालय ह िजनके चच रहे ह । वालय मोहरकला, ाथिमक वालय लगे ह। ाथिमक शिशा नरही, ाथिमक किया गया। कुछ वालय अब ऐसे आदश कितने वालयों म सुधार हो गया है। इसके साथ ही साथ बेहतर तैयारी कर सक । 73468 ई-पेज का छा किसी भी ितयोगी परीा म अपनी अुदय कोिचंग िनशु ार की तािक अितर सिवधाएँ ह। वतमान सरकार ने आगे िनकल ही जाते होिं क उनके पास है और इस मामले म शहरी छा ामीण छाों नही है। आजकल ितयोगी परीाओं का दौर सरकार छा िहतों के िलए ितब नज़र आ बोड म भी लागू िकया। यह साफ़ दशाता है िक सरकार ने सीबीएसई के पाम को अपने एक ही तरह का पाम लागू होना चािहए। तुलना म सीबीएसई का पाम आगे की अवधारणा बना दी गयी थी िक रा बोड की सरकार ने एक बड़ा बदलाव पाम के साथ लागू चल रहे थे वे धािमक थे परंतु उनम आवक है। उर देश के मदरसों म जो वैािनक तरीक़े से सोच िवकिसत हो, यह आवक है। उदर पहुंच के मायाओं म जो पाम चल रहे थे वे धािमक थे परंतु उनम आवक है। उर देश के मदरसों म जो वैािनक तरीक़े से सोच िवकिसत हो, यह आवक है। उदर पहुंच के मायाओं म जो पाम चल रहे थे वे धािमक थे परंतु उनम आवक है। उर देश के मदरसों म जो वैािनक तरीक़े से सोच िवकिसत हो, यह आवक है।
योगी का नया पूर्वाचल

योगी आदित्यनाथ की रहनमाण में नया उत्तर प्रदेश, नए पूर्वाचल को गढ़ रहा है। ऐसा पूर्वाचल, जहां कोई भी आदित्यनाथ के नसीरुद्दीन की पूर्व नहीं रहा है, जहां जीवन और जीवन के दोनों की सुधार की गाटी हो। जहां शिक्षा के आलोक में सुंदर भविष्य का पथ स्थान दिखाया है। जहां पताका की विवशाता न हो, जो आर्थिक और सामाजिक विवशाता से मुक्त हो। जो मानक बनाने का क्रियान्वयन हो, जो आयाम और आकाशों के सुंदर अनुभव हो। जो समृद्धि चिकित्सा, उच्च शिक्षा और आपर रोजगार का प्रवेश द्वारा हो।

किंतु विकास के परिणाम है कि सदीयों से सांस्कृतिक रूप से परिवर्तन बाबा गोकुल के भगवान बुद्ध और सतरंजन की यह धरा मानवीय ओर, उदाहरण भूमि और शिक्षा प्रक्रिया के संभावनाओं से लेने होने के बाद भी पूरे देश में पिछड़ी मानी जाती है। दशकों से राजनीति के जाति वाने-बनाने के मकड़माल के बाद संख्या कर राजनीतिक उपेक्षा का शिकार यह क्षेत्र अधिकारियों में ही साधा गया है। यहाँ विकास के सपने पर जीवन का महान संपृक्त माना जाता है। हैरत राजनीतिक उपेक्षा का उपरांत यह है कि विराट राजनीतिक विचार को उपरांत है।

लेकिन प्रयास का दीपक उपेक्षा के अंदर आता है। साल 2014 में भारत के बिभिन्न क्षेत्रों में नवाचल का प्रादूर्भाव होता है। प्रथम नवाचल मोदी ने पूर्वाचल के विकास के लिए 1998 से सड़क से संदर्भ के लगाए शिक्षा को प्रादूर्भाव जीता है। परिवर्तन नेतृत्व में नया फूलों को फूलों का प्रादूर्भाव होता है। अपनी उपेक्षा का विकास उन्होंने प्रादूर्भाव के अंदर आता है। वहीं नवाचल के महत्व योगी आदित्यनाथ की ऊंचाई का अहसास किया। वह नवाचल का विकास योजना के लिए विशेष ध्यान देते हैं।

काशी नवयोगी की आधुनिकीकरण, वाराणसी में नया कैल्स हॅंस्टल, श्री काशी विवाह-धारा के मूल रूप से अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए पूर्वाचल की धारा का निर्माण आदि कुछ ऐसे पूर्वाचल के केरल के नए नवाचल फैलाने के लिए सड़क के माध्यम से जुड़ा होता रहा है। पूर्वाचल एस-वे, बुंदेलखंड एस-वे और गंगा एस-वे जिसका उद्देश्य है। पूर्वाचल एस-वे अमृत्यु के सपनों का एस-वे है, जो पूर्वाचल की विकास का मुख्याधार से जोड़ता है। एस-वे के राजनीतिक क्षेत्रों में आयोगिक प्रशिक्षण संक्षेप, शैक्षणिक संक्षेप, सांस्कृतिक संक्षेप, शैक्षणिक संक्षेप, आम की मिल बनाने के लिए रोजगार को नए अवसर के साथ दुसरे सहायों पर निर्भरता करने हैं।

योगी सरकार के उद्घाटन में दोनों की बूथ गीतिका के नये चरण को भी सफल कर दिया। यह उद्घाटन है कि लोगों की निवासी जल्दी-बंद लगे और एस-वे का उद्घाटन के लिए नए सफर पर निकल पड़ा। पूर्वाचल भी इस सफर में हाकरबंद हो गया। जो सुनिय था है कि लोगों की निवासी जल्दी-बंद लगे और एस-वे का उद्घाटन के लिए नए सफर पर निकल पड़ा। पूर्वाचल भी इस सफर में हाकरबंद हो गया। जो सुनिय था है कि लोगों की निवासी जल्दी-बंद लगे और एस-वे का उद्घाटन के लिए नए सफर पर निकल पड़ा। पूर्वाचल भी इस सफर में हाकरबंद हो गया।
तूफानी बारश म भीगकर अपने नर का फु टपाथों पर सद रातों चुभती गम और के लोगों के िलए गोरखपुर ए वरदान िदसर को नागरकों को समिपत िकया। को पूरा करने वाले िचिका मंिदर को 7 ह। धानमंी मोदी ने पूवाचल के लोगों की ब दोनों राजनेता इसे िवकास से जोड़ रहे राजनीितक ल की ा तक सीिमत नहीं हैं सांृ ितक रावाद मा एक िवचारधारा या गौरतलब है िक मोदी और योगी का म थािपत करने की िदशा म िलए गए सांृ ितक एवं आाक राजधानी के पको अंतरराीय माता भारत को िव की गंगा आरती, मथुरा की अलौिकक होली, योग एवं अंतरराा के संगम कु को अंतरराीय के ब मंिदर का िनमाण, भारतीय संृ ित आधारिशला है। ी आयोा म भगवान राम चेतना को िवार देने तथा वाराणसी के अंतर गणी, देश के 59 जनपदों म कम से कम एक मेिडकल कॉलेज’ के मं के साथ आगे बढ़ रही है। प्रदेश के 24 करोड़ लोग को एक जनपद एक जन र पर िवशेष ान िदया इंसेफे लाइिटस के कारार परीक्षण और शोध पर कार्य करती है। इस राज्य सरकार वायुस्थल प्रशिक्षण लेब कोविड-19 की जांच और शोध के अन्य विषा रणणित बीमारियों पर पर शोध कार्य करेगा।

वहीं जिस बीमारी के आहट मात्र से ही पूरा परिचालित जीता हो, उस कैसर के क्षेत्र के लिए वाराणसी में देश का दूसरा बड़ा कैसर हॉस्पिटल महामाना कैसर संस्थान ‘भी मरीजों के इलाज के लिए खोल दिया गया है। 2017 में प्रदेश में योगी सरकार बनने के बाद से स्वास्थ्य इकाइयों पर विशेष ध्यान दिया गया। योगी सरकार आज एक जनपद एक मेडिकल कॉलेज के मं के साथ आगे बढ़ रही है। प्रदेश के 49 जनपदों में कम से कम एक मेडिकल कॉलेज की स्थापना प्रारंभ हो चुकी है। अक्टूबर में ही प्रधानमंत्री मोदी ने देवरा, िसाथनगर, जोपुर, मिर्जापुर, बालीपुर समत नी जिलों में मेडिकल कॉलेज की उद्घाटन किया है।

प्रदेश में इसी तरह बिहार, पंजाब, हरियाणा, राजस्थान और अंतरराा में देश के पूरे जनसमाज की बात है। अब एक नई उपचार का आकाश इंसेफे लाइिट्स के कारार परीक्षण और शोध पर कार्य करती है। वह राज्य सरकार वायुस्थल प्रशिक्षण लेब कोविड-19 की जांच और शोध के अन्य विषा रणणित बीमारियों पर पर शोध कार्य करेगा।

लेखक: महेंद्र कुमार सिंह
चित्रकूट धाम तीर्थ क्षेत्र का विकास

पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी चित्रकूट को हिंदुओं की आध्यात्मिक राजधानी मानते थे। चित्रकूट यात्रा के दौरान उन्होंने उन्होंने इतिहास का पतंजली तुलनात्मक दृष्टि के लिए खुद कहा था कि “इस नगर का विकास अच्छी तरह होना चाहिए।” लेकिन दो राज्यों के भंवरजाल में फंसे इस तीर्थ का विकास अभी भी देखना हो पाया है, जैसा प्रस्तावित किया गया था।

विदित हो कि मध्य प्रदेश के हिस्से में आने वाला चित्रकूट उत्तर प्रदेश के हिस्से में वाले चित्रकूट से हीमशा बेहतर है। उसका बड़ा कारण पूर्व में भारत राज्य में जी देशमुख के अन्तर्गत यास तथा बाद में रामेश्वराज चौहान के अधीन उन कार्य को तीव्रता से बढ़ाना रहा। लेकिन अब परिस्थिति वैसी नहीं है। भौगोलिक दृष्टि से यह भारत के अनुपम शहर है। उसका बड़ा कारण पूर्व में भारत राज्य में जी देशमुख के अन्तर्गत यास तथा बाद में रामेश्वराज चौहान के अधीन उन कार्य को तीव्रता से बढ़ाना रहा। लेकिन अब परिस्थिति वैसी नहीं है।

अगर वर्तमान में चित्रकूट में हो रहे विकास कार्य की बारे में तो चित्रकूट-बुंदेलखंड पर्यटन हब बनने की तरफ अग्रसर है। इसे धार्मिक स्थल (चित्रकूट धाम तीर्थ क्षेत्र) के तौर पर विकसित किया जा रहा है, साथ ही सांस्कृतिक-परास्तिक संबंधित विरासत की सौदर्यपूर्वक गुणवत्ता को निश्चित करके नए साधनों का घोषणा किया गया। इसमें निम्न क्षेत्र शामिल हैं: कामाख्या परिक्रमा पथ, लक्षण पहाड़ी, राम सैनी, मड़फा किला, भरत कूप, लैना बाबा, सूयकुंड, पंपापुर, कोटीरिथ, देवांगना, गणेश बाग, भरत घाट, हुमन घाट, जानकीकुंड, सफ़टीकिशल, सती अनुसूया आश्रम, गुरू गोदावरी आदि। इन स्थलों की फ़ाइल घोषित करने पर श्रद्धालुओं व पर्यटकों को मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश के तीर्थ स्थलों में वितरित कर नहीं चुकाना पड़ेगा जिससे पर्यटन को बढ़ावा मिलेगा, अंतर राज्य परिवहन को बढ़ावा मिलेगा, बिना दिनों के टैक्स का आवाजाही हो सकेगी, टूरिस्ट बसें बोरोकटो आ जा सकेंगी।

कामाख्या परिक्रमा मार्ग पर यात्री सुविधा केंद्र और डिजिटल रामायण गैलरी का निर्माण हो रहा है। रामायण गैलरी ₹9.4 करोड़ से बनी आधुनिक सुविधाओं से पूरा है। इसमें पर्यटन विभाग ने एनीमेशन फिल्म दिखाने के लिए विशेष थिएटर तैयार किया है। धार्मिक हैनिया से आने वाले श्रद्धालु चित्रकूट का प्राकृतिक सौदर्य 270 डिग्री की दर्शन पर श्री डीएनी एनीमेशन फिल्म में देख सकेंगे। थिएटर में वन्यजीवों के साथ डिजिटल जंगल तैयार किया गया है।

कामाख्या परिक्रमा का चाँद कामदिगरी परिक्रमा पथ पर वितरित अति-सरल यात्रा को हटाने जा रहा है। परिक्रमा मार्ग के भव्यता में चार चौंद
लगाने के लिए इसके और चौड़ा कराने की योजना प्रस्तावित है। इसी कार्य में मार्ग में अवश्य निवासियों के लिए मुआवजे का आकलन कराया जा रहा है।

राम घाट में 35 मिनट के लेज़र शो (5.15 करोड़) की शुरुआत होने जा रही है। इसके अंतगत मानकी नदी में पानी के पद पर विशेष आकर्षक शो होगा जिसमें तुलसीदास जी विचुकुट के धार्मिक स्थलों का महत्वबानी दिखाया जाएगा। काशी की तज पर रामघाट में मंदाकनी नदी की आरती का आयोजन आरंभ हो गया है। घाट पर करीब ₹14 लाख की लागत से आरती थल का निर्माण आ, इसमें 11 पुरोहत्त भारतीय आरती करते हैं।

सरकार ‘देश दशन योजना’ से ₹14.41 करोड़ की लागत से परमापक पथ पर जड़ों के लिए कवड़ शेड बनाने का काम कर रही है। अलूओं की सुविधा के लिए पर्यटन विभाग ने तीन यात्रियों के लिए कुछ मॉडल शौचालय किए हैं। इसके लिए ₹14.67 करोड़ की लागत में इसका निर्माण करते हैं।

भूराम की यादों से जुड़े भरत-कूप मंदिर जैसे अहम स्थलों में विकास कार्य के लिए ₹93 लाख की वास्तव आवश्यकता की गई है। इसके कार्य की लागत से पर्यटन विभाग ने महाराज वाले के आधुनिक रूप का सौदा स्थापित किया है।

रामायण मेले को भ-मनोहर बनाने के लिए उसे आर्यकृत रामायण मेला घोषित किया गया है। उसके लिए ₹50 लाख फंड की वास्तविकता की गई है।

विचुकुट में ‘आर्यनभर भारत’ के तहत डिफेंस इंडस्ट्रियल कॉरिडोर कुल 500 एकड़ क्षेत्रफल में बन रहा है कॉरिडोर के आसपास सड़कें बनाने से गांव में आवागमन में बेहतर होगे। तुलसीदास जी के गांव ‘राजापुर’ और ‘लालापुर’ के महिष वाले और राम का जमलन थाल (जो कैसे आदर की गई) का अनुमान लगभग तैयार है। उस जगह में अक्षरों का इंडियान है।

बलात्कास के अंतर्गत आने वाले तुलसीदास जी के माहौल रामघाट और ‘लालापुर’ के माहौल में निवास करने के लिए वरीयता संवधन योजना भी चला जा रहा है।

इसके विकास के लिए प्रारंभ की गई कुछ योजनाएं एवं नीतियाँ निम्न हैं:

- विकास आयुक्त अंबेडकर हस्तशिल्प विकास योजना (हस्तशिल्प कपड़ा मंदिर)
- विकास आयुक्त राजीवगांधी शिल्पी स्वास्थ्य बीमा योजना (हस्तशिल्प कपड़ा मंदिर)
- निर्यात संवर्धन ब्यूरो, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार निर्यात संवर्धन योजनाएं

कहना न होगा कि योगी आदित्यनाथ की सरकार में विचुकुट के विकास की खास तब्दीली दी गई। अन्य सरकारों के कार्यकाल में जहां इस जिले का नाम प्रदेश में ही रहे विकास क्रम में नीचे से दूसरे पायदान पर था, जहां एक डंडा का बड़ा अंडा नहीं था, जहां आप देखते पड़ती थी। उस जगह में आज बड़ा अंडा तो भर हवाई अंडा बनकर लाभ तैयार हो चुका है और बड़ा अंडा ऐसा कि फिल्मों में वर्तित किया जा रहा है।

बलात्कास चरख के लिए जिले के अंतर्गत आने वाले तुलसीदास जी के गांव रामघाट और ‘लालापुर’ के जिले में निवास करने के लिए वरीयता संवधन, जो कैसे तुलसीदास जी के गांव रामघाट और ‘लालापुर’ के माहौल में निवास करने के लिए वरीयता संवधन योजनाएं चला जा रहा है।

जिले के अंतर्गत आने वाले रामघाट के माहौल में निवास करने के लिए वरीयता संवधन, जो कैसे तुलसीदास जी के गांव रामघाट और ‘लालापुर’ के माहौल में निवास करने के लिए वरीयता संवधन योजनाएं चला जा रहा है।

लेखक: डॉ. सत कुमार शुहार, हिंदी विभाग, रामजस कॉलेज
महादेव की काशी और काशी के मोदी

महादेव की नगरी के नाम से प्रचलित, देश की सांस्कृतिक राजधानी काशी- रस्ता पर मोदी की मोदी महादेव की काशी और काशी के मोदी

महादेव की नगरी के नाम से चिलत, देश की सांसद धानंदी नर मोदी जी का जुड़ाव किसी परचय की मोहताज नहीं है। इस इतिहास से पुरानी इस आधुनिक नगरी से बतौर सांसद धानंदी नर मोदी जी का जुड़ाव किसी संगम से कम नहीं है।

2014 में लोकसभा चुनाव के संबंध में धानंदी नर मोदी जी का नामांकन भरने के बाद, जब पकारों से मुखातब होते समय मोदी जी ने कहा कि, "...न तो मैं यहां आया हूँ और न ही मुझे भेजा गया है – दरअसल मुझे तो माँ गंगा ने बुलाया है...।" तब इस लाइन को किसी ने उतनी गंभीरता से नहीं लिया था जितना आज। और आज जब काशी के परिसर की नगरी के नाम से बतौर सांसद धानंदी नर मोदी जी का जुड़ाव किसी संगम से कम नहीं है।

प्रशनात्मक धाम का अधीक्षक अभिहते से पूर्व मोदी जी ने कहा कि अब माँ गंगा का जल लेकर बाबा का अभिषेक करने वाले भक्तों की किसी भी प्रकार की दिक्षा का समापन न करना पड़े। काशी के परिसर के समय काशीवासियों का यह पहली बार सुना गया।

काशीवासियों को भी तो कल्याण भी नहीं की थी क्योंकि काशी की प्राप्ति सरकर की योगदान के लिए योगदान देना मोदी जी का मन का सपना था और इसी सपने को पूरा करने के उद्देश्य में उनके अनवरत में आज फल है। काशी नवाथ धाम। काशी नवाथ मंदिर के नए पूर्व सांसद धानंदी नर मोदी जी का जुड़ाव किसी ने नहीं लिया था जितना आज। और आज जब हम उसी धाम में पुनः वेश करते हैं तो यह तीत होता है की वाकई मोदी ने आद्भुत काय िकया है।

54 हजार वगमीटर के मंदिर परसर के अंदर पाइप लाइन से सुसत दीवार, शीतल जल, विभाजित इमाद। आज बाबा के भक्तानन्द मंदिर प्रस्तेज के बाद मिनटों में दर्शन कर सकते हैं, लंबी घंटों-घंटों तक लगने वाली कतारों से मुक्ति मिली है, मनमुताबक मला-फूल, प्रसाद एवं सुरक्षित लोकर सुविधा का भी इंतजाम किया गया है।

गंगा घाट से गंगभूम

इस लोकार्पण से पूर्व, काशी के परिसर का अधीक्षक अभिहते से पूर्व मोदी जी एक बात कहते थे कि मैं चाहता हूँ कि माँ गंगा का जल तेज़ में बाबा का अभिषेक करने वाले भक्तों की किसी भी प्रकार की दिक्षा का समापन न करना पड़े। काशी के परिसर के समय काशीवासियों के समय मोदी जी को इस आस को भी पुरा किया।

प्रशनात्मक का यह दूरदर्शिता का ही यह परिणाम है कि अब माँ गंगा और बाबा के परिसर के बीच अर कोई और नहीं है। दोनों एक-दूसरे को निहार सकते हैं। बाबा का प्रतिभाग पहली वादः-वादः के सीधा बाबा के संबंध और पाइप के उपरी अंदाज में दिखाई दी तक के अंदर पाइप लाइन से गंगा का जल बाबा के गंगभूम में चढ़ाया जाता है। अब तक मंदिर के संबंध में जल भर कर लाए थे, जोकि गंगभूम के ऊपर बनी टंकियों में डाली जाती थी। गंगभूम से माँ गंगा को जोर देने के कारण अब एक पाइप लाइन से गंगा का जल तेज़ में बाबा के गंगभूम तक सड़े आ गया है, जबकि दूसरी बार तेज़ में बाबा के संबंध और संबंध वापस गंगा में समाप्त हो जाएगा। बाबा के साथ दूसरे हिस्सों में अनिवार्य पाइप लाइन होने के कारण बाबा पर चढ़ाया हुआ जल और दूसरी बार मां गंगा में ही निस्संतित हुआ करता था, जिसे लेकर नगर निगम और बाबा के न्यास कार्यालयों में नोट-शोक लगाने लगी। देखिए नहीं यह मां गंगा के विस्तार और नवीनिक पाइप लाइन के बाद इस समय पर भी विराम किया गया।

कारीडोर निर्माण के साथ प्राचीन मंदिरों का संरक्षण

यह प्रश्नात्मक की दूरदर्शिता ही थी या यूँ कहें कि ये इंस्ट्रीक्यू गार्ड उनके हाथों से ही होना
लिखा था। जब कारीडोर निर्माण के दौरान मकानों के हटाए जाने पर, श्री मनोकमेश्वर महादेव मंदिर, विनायक मंदिर, श्री कुंभ महादेव एवं गंगेश्वर महादेव मंदिर आदि जैसे अनेको प्राचीन मंदिरों का पुनः उदय हुआ और ये कोई ऐसे मंदिर नहीं हैं, जिनमें का अपना एक इतिहास है, कुछ तो विश्वनाथ मंदिर से भी अनेको घरों में समाहित कर इनके ऊपर बहुमुखी तैयार कर दिए थे। आज पुनः इन वर्ष पुराने मंदिरों को कायाक कर आम जनमानस हेतु दशन पूजन हेतु शुरू कर दिया गया है। इसके से खोजे गए ये मंदिर महादेव की नगरी 'काशी' के आधुनिक विवरण को और मजबूत करेंगे।

विश्वनाथ धाम के अतिरिक्त

बाबा का नवसाजित धाम से तो समूहविष्ट ने परिचय कर लिया, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया, सोशल मीडिया या प्रिंट द्वारा हर जगह बस बाबा विश्वनाथ कारीडोर की बात। भीमी पासियों ने अपने अपने शाब्दिक में इसकी खुशी बताया। ठीक इसीलिए, रेडियो, टीवी या जगत हर जगह बस बाबा कारीडोर की चचा। सभी अपने अपने शों में इसकी खुशी बयां कर रहे हैं। परन्तु आपको यह भी अवगत जानना चाहिए काशी के अनेकों नामों का जीवनधार और यहाँ के जनता के इहास हेतु अनिगनत परयोजनाओं को माननीय मोदी जी के अभूतपूर्व काय पर बेमानी होगी।

- दुर्गकिंड क्षेत्र का जीवनधार
- दशाश्वमेघ, अस्थि, राजघाट समेत अन्य घाटों का जीवनधार
- सारसागर, पुरुषम, ताल खाँ मकबरा जैसे सांस्कृतिक धरोहरों का सरंभ
- माँ गंगा के स्थवरों हेतु अनेकों क्रमदार, विश्वसतीय क्रूज का संवाद
- लाल बहादुर शाही, मूंली प्रेमचंद व बाबादर जी के जन्मस्तम्क एवं रविदास मंदिर का कायाकल्प
- विश्वसतीय बस्तेन निर्माण और कैंड, काशी व दीनदयाल उपाध्याय कैंड के कायाकल्प
- बंदे भारत, तेजस एवं महाकाल एकस्प्रेस, जैसे ट्रेनें को काशी से जोड़ना
- बाबतपुर एयरपोर्ट का आधुनिकीकरण
- स्वराज कविशेष सेंटर और ट्रेड फ्रीलंसी सेंटर
- मलदी मालडा दि्रि टॉवर
- विश्वसतीय हाइवे एवं रिंग रोड का निर्माण
- ट्राम सेंटर, ताटा एंड मोहन मालवीय केसर असाधारण का निर्माण
- सभी छोटे बड़े स्थानों का विकास
- सीजन और पेपल्स क्षेत्र में अभूतपूर्व कार्य
- प्राशिय अंचल के जिलों के हेतु तकनीकी विकास
- जयपुर, नागेपुर, जाहिर व अन्य गाँवों को आदर्श ग्राम के रूप विकसित
- आधुनिक स्टूट लाइट से जगमग काशी की गहि
- गैस पाथर लाइन परियोजना

काशी को आधुनिकता के साथ, पुनः उसके वैद्य की ओर ले जाना मोदी जी की यह यात्रा एक नए एवं आत्मनिर्भर भारत के निर्माण के उनके अन्तर्विर्तियों से दशाता है, जोकि आधुनिकता के साथ-साथ आधुनिकता के नीव पर आधुनिक बिजली से खड़ा है। और जिस रफ्तार से प्रधानमंत्री जी काशी के वर्तमान और साथ-साथ, भविष्य हेतु भी काशी को विश्वसतापूर्वक संवाद देता है और जिस रफ्तार से प्रधानमंत्री जी काशी के वर्तमान के साथ-साथ, भविष्य हेतु भी काशी को विश्वसतापूर्वक संवाद देता है और जिस रफ्तार से प्रधानमंत्री जी काशी के वर्तमान के साथ-साथ, भविष्य हेतु भी काशी को विश्वसतापूर्वक संवाद देता है और जिस रफ्तार से प्रधानमंत्री जी काशी के वर्तमान के साथ-साथ, भविष्य हेतु भी काशी को विश्वसतापूर्वक संवाद देता है और जिस रफ्तार से प्रधानमंत्री जी काशी के वर्तमान के साथ-साथ, भविष्य हेतु भी काशी को विश्वसतापूर्वक संवाद देता है और जिस रफ्तार से प्रधानमंत्री जी काशी के वर्तमान के साथ-साथ, भविष्य हेतु भी काशी को विश्वसतापूर्वक संवाद देता है।

लेखक: श्रीराम सिंह, वराणसी (वर्तमान में दाजिलंग सांसद के सहयोगी के रूप में कार्यरत)
On the 5th of August 2020, the foundation stone for the Ram Mandir was laid down in Ayodhya and the temple complex and its vicinities are being constructed at an unprecedented scale. Once this is complete, Ram Lalla will finally have an abode adorned with elaborate mandapas and finely carved walls, with each stone echoing the story of Lord Ram, his devotees, and their struggles. Besides its religious importance, the construction of the Ram Mandir also ushers a new era for the city of Ayodhya and its significance in the cultural landscape of India.

Considered to be founded by Manu himself, Ayodhya is amongst the seven holiest cities of Bharatvarsha which is set on the banks of Sarayu, it is that sacred land where Ram set his first footsteps. It had been at the heart of his empire and was the seat of governance where the principles of Ram Rajya were laid down. Beyond its association with Ram, this holy city is also dedicated to Shiva, Sita, Lakshman, Kosalaya, and Hanuman — who is revered as the greatest devout of Ram and the guardian deity of Ayodhya. It is also the birthplace of five Jain Tirthankaras and has a close association with Buddhism and Sikhism. Ayodhya, in its entirety, has bearings on the emotions, beliefs, and faiths of millions of people who have kept it alive in their collective consciousness for millennia. The city, however, was also witness to ruthless destruction, desecration, and violence in medieval times. While the destruction of the temple at Lord Ram's janmasthan could not erase the memory of the deity, it diminished Ajodhya's ancient grandeur. Even in independent India, the city was largely reduced to a legal and political battleground. However, with the winds of change blowing once again, Ayodhya's glory is waiting to be restored after a hiatus of five centuries. To give further impetus to this much-awaited resurgence, India must consider turning Ayodhya into a cultural capital.

The idea, first conceptualized and executed in 1985 in Europe, is to designate selected cities as capitals of culture for a period of one year. The underlying rationale is to drive culture-centric development that primarily includes the promotion and preservation of heritage and local traditions. It is also aimed at fostering a sense of belonging towards a common space amongst diverse communities. This, in turn, creates avenues for enhancing cities’ national and international profiles as centers of cultural diversity, community assimilation, and destinations for tourism.

Across the length and breadth of India, there are cities that can be designated as cultural capitals, owing to their rich heritage, histories, and authentic experiences they offer to visitors. Designating cultural capitals on a rotational basis will not only highlight the diverse cultural fabric of India but also spur development and innovations. It will lead to urban rejuvenation, employment generation and unlock the potential of innumerable artists and creative entrepreneurs. A coordinated strategy to transform cities as cultural capitals will also ensure a more consolidated approach and cooperation between various departments of the state and the Central government such as culture, education, tourism, and urban redevelopment. Cultural capitals will be a manifestation of traditional aesthetics, a complement to people-friendly spaces and tourist spots, and equipped with the most essential and technologically advanced infrastructure.

Having Ayodhya — a city where...
centuries-old traditions continue till date — as the first cultural capital of India will be a tribute to the city's religious, cultural, and civilizational significance. This will also enhance the city's appeal in the eyes of locals and visitors, once again restoring its global stature. Towards this end, there are three areas that need focus: Improving infrastructure, promoting the city as a center of learning, and strengthening cultural diplomacy with countries that share a civilizational connection. Efforts in the realm of infrastructure development are already underway, with the Uttar Pradesh government announcing a special budget for this purpose. This includes the construction of an airport, improving road connectivity, building hotels and tourist centers, and launching several beautification initiatives.

Ayodhya can be developed as a center of learning and the performing arts, dedicated to the study and promotion of the traditions associated with the Ramayana in India and across the world. From governance to even areas such as botany and geography, the Ramayana offers immense learning that holds relevance to date. The UP government supported the “Encyclopaedia of Ramayana” project, which seeks to document the epic’s tangible and intangible legacy across the world and is, therefore, a welcome step in this direction. Complementary to this project, the government can also plan to build libraries and museums in Ayodhya that house physical and digital repositories of such knowledge, which will be a gift for posterity.

As a cultural capital, Ayodhya can greatly amplify India's soft power, with Ramayana diplomacy at its core. The influence of the Ramayana is most evident in Southeast Asia. Kakawin in Indonesia and Kohn, a masked dance form based on Thailand's national epic Ramakein, are examples of Ramayana's cultural imprints on these countries. Ayodhya also holds a special place in the hearts of many South Koreans, who trace their lineage to Queen Heo Hwang-ok, who is believed to belong to the city. To mark this civilizational connection, Ayodhya and the South Korean city of Gimhae signed a sister-city agreement in 2001.

Another city that bears close resemblance with Ayodhya is the city and erstwhile kingdom of Ayutthaya in Thailand. The centrality that Ram and Ramayana hold in Thai culture is not just evident in its arts and naming of cities, but also in the fact that the Thai king continues to adopt the title of Rama. Even the coronation ceremony of the Thai king is done in accordance with Hindu rituals. A potential sister-city agreement between Ayodhya and Ayutthaya would go a long way in cementing ties between the two cities as well as countries. Through such partnerships, Ayodhya can be a hub of cross-cultural learnings, facilitating the regular exchange of delegations of scholars and performing artists.

Ayodhya, which translates into a “place without conflicts”, marks a civilizational reawakening and can pave the way for many other holy cities across India to be resurrected to their former glories. Designating the city as the first cultural capital of India will be a celebration of the millennia-old Indic civilization that has been kept alive in the collective consciousness of millions of people.

Author: Arunima Gupta is a scholar of International Relations, Specializing in Culture and Soft Power. She is currently working as principal at the Network of Indian Cultural Enterprises.
During the inauguration of 351 kilometers long phase-1 of the Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor (EDFC) in December 2020, Prime Minister Narendra Modi had recalled that the Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor project was approved in 2006 by the then Congress-led UPA government, however, till 2014 not a single kilometer track was built. He said, “These projects remained only on papers. The then Central Government did not speak to the state governments with the seriousness & urgency, it ought to have jiska natiza ye hua ki ye yojanayen atak gayi thi, bhatak gayi thi aur latak gayi thi.”

Prime Minister was able to accurately diagnose the problem large infrastructure projects in India were facing in the years preceding his coming to power. This was more accurate for projects such as railways where central-state coordination is needed on a greater scale.

The issues related to the Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor project were resolved by Prime Minister Modi-led NDA government, in close coordination with the state government.

The result was there for everyone to see. One can imagine the speed and scale with which both the governments worked on this project - in 8 years (2006-2014) not a single kilometer track was laid down, whereas in the next six years 351 kilometers long phase-1 was made operational.

New Bhaupur-New Khurja section of the Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor is built at a cost of Rs 5,750 cr. The Prime Minister also inaugurated state of the art Operational Control Centre of EDFC at Prayagraj.

This long-delayed, much-awaited project will hugely benefit the industrial clusters in western Uttar Pradesh. Pottery products of Khurja, locks of Aligarh, glassware of Firozabad, and many other local industrial units will find new avenues to market their products. Local traders, artisans, farmers will be able to grow their businesses with the inauguration of EDFC.

This corridor will also help Railways to decongest the Delhi-Kanpur rail line for passenger traffic. This is one of the most overloaded railway routes, which is running at more than 250% of its capacity. Moving freight trains to separate dedicated lines will help Railways run faster passenger trains without laying new tracks.

Another important railway project, which in Prime Minister's words atak gayi thi, bhatak gayi thi aur latak gayi thi, is Regional Rapid Transit System (RRTS).

A Planning Commission Task Force in 2005 was formed to develop a multi-modal transit system for Delhi National Capital Region (NCR). This was included in the Integrated Transport Plan for NCR 2032 with special emphasis on the Regional Rapid Transit System (RRTS) connecting regional centers of NCR. The Task Force identified 8 corridors in total with 3 priority corridors namely Delhi-Meerut, Delhi-Panipat, and Delhi-Alwar for implementation. In March 2010, a feasibility study was initiated to prepare the Detailed Project Report for Delhi-Meerut, Delhi-Panipat, and Delhi-Alwar RRTS.

Immediately after coming to power in March 2017, Yogi Government did not waste time and approved a detailed project report for the construction of the Delhi-Meerut line in May 2017. It was subsequently approved by the Government of India in February 2019 and in March 2019; Prime Minister Modi laid the foundation stone of the project.

This demonstrated the clear intent of the UP government on moving ahead quickly with key infrastructure projects. While the other two lines – Delhi-Alwar & Delhi-Panipat, is still awaiting approval from either state or center.

Delhi-Meerut Rapid Rail Transit System will be the first of its kind project in the country. 82 kilometers long corridor will connect Delhi's Sarai Kale Khan to Meerut in Uttar Pradesh via Ghaziabad. The 51 kilometers long phase-1 of the project is under construction and is expected to complete by March 2023. The 32 kilometers long Phase-2 is expected to be completed by 2025.

The corridor is designed for trains to run at the operational speed of 160 km per hr.
This will help commuters complete the 51 kilometers long Delhi-Meerut journey in 30-35 minutes. By 2025, close to a million people are expected to use this Rapid Rail Transit System. Coupled with Delhi-Meerut Expressway, which has been completed and is now open to the public, this will push the development of western Uttar Pradesh, especially areas near Meerut, like never before. This will also help decongest the Delhi-NCR as with good connectivity, people may not prefer to shift to NCR for professional reasons and may prefer to commute from their hometown.

One of the unique features of the Delhi-Meerut RRTS project is that NCRTC, the nodal agency developing rapid rail transit systems around National Capital Region, will allow running Meerut Mass Rapid Transit System- MMRTS (Meerut Metro) on RRTS' infrastructure within the city limits of Meerut. For this, 8 stations dedicated to metro-only services will be developed, while 3 other stations will be integrated between RRTS and MRTS. The Meerut MRTS is expected to be completed along with RRTS in 2025. The 20 kilometers long metro route will have 14.4 kilometers elevated stretch and 5.6 kilometers underground stretch.

Talking of urban transport & metro projects, UP is moving really fast with developing mass rail transport systems in key cities. Before 2017, when Yogi Government came to power in the state, UP did not have a single operational metro of its 'own' in any of the cities. Noida and Ghaziabad were however connected to metro services through extension lines of Delhi Metro Rail Corporation. Two metro projects in Lucknow & Noida were approved and under construction.

Construction work of 8.5 kilometers long elevated priority line of Lucknow Metro began in September 2014. The line connects Transport Nagar near Amausi Airport to Charbagh Railway Station. It was inaugurated for public use in September 2017. In March 2019, line-1 was completed and opened for public use. Now this 22.88 kilometers long line-1 is fully operational from Airport to Munshipulia – one of the busiest routes in Lucknow city.

Similarly, the construction of Noida Metro's 29.5 kilometers line-1 started in May 2015. The project was completed in record time. It was opened for the public in January 2019. The line has 21 stations connecting Noida sector-51 to GNIDA in Greater Noida.

Apart from these two cities, Yogi Government has moved quickly to have metro projects in other important industrial cities too.

In June 2019, Lucknow Metro Rail Corporation (LMRC) was reconstituted as Uttar Pradesh Metro Rail Corporation (UPMRC) as a nodal agency to undertake metro projects in the state. UPMRC is now responsible for the execution of metro projects in the entire state except in Noida-Greater Noida. The idea of having a single nodal agency for metro projects will ensure faster, efficient delivery of projects cutting down the multiple bureaucratic hurdles such projects have to face usually.

The nodal agency is now executing projects in Lucknow, Meerut, Kanpur, Agra, and Gorakhpur.

Kanpur Metro is a shining example of how a determined government can execute huge complex projects really fast. Work on Kanpur Metro's priority corridor of 9 kilometers from IIT to Moti Jheel
started in November 2019 and in less than 2 years, the corridor was ready for trial runs. PM Narendra Modi will inaugurate the commercial run of Kanpur Metro on 28th December. With this, Kanpur Metro will become the fastest executed metro project anywhere in India. Work on other sections of the metro is ongoing & is expected to be completed by 2024.

Agra Metro was approved by the central government in February 2019. Two lines are proposed – line-1 of 14 kilometers and line-2 of 15 kilometers. Work commenced on 4 kilometers of line-1 in December 2020 after Prime Minister Modi inaugurated the civil works through video conferencing. In less than a year from the start of the civil work, the Agra Metro team has achieved 50% progress. The way it is going, Agra Metro will surely be operational in 2023.

The state government has also approved the DPR of the Metro Lite Project in Gorakhpur, the city of Gorakhnath Peeth. This Rs 4500 crores metro project will have two lines of 28 kilometers with 27 stations. The central government accorded financial approval to the project two weeks ago. Work is expected to start at the beginning of 2022 with a target to complete this by 2024.

So, compared to 'zero' operational metro in 2017 of its own, the state now has operational metro in Lucknow, Noida & Greater Noida. Kanpur will be added to this list by next month. Counting Ghaziabad, which has extensive lines of Delhi Metro, the state now has FIVE cities under operational metro network—the maximum for any state in India.

That's not all. India's first urban Ropeway Project is being executed in Varanasi. The tender for 5 kilometers line from Cant Railway Station to Godowlia has been floated & the construction agency will be finalized in the coming weeks.

Another unique project, Pod Taxi Project is being executed in Greater Noida for better connectivity to Jewar International Airport.

Apart from urban mobility projects, the state is also keen to start work on inter-city long-distance High-Speed railway projects.

The High-Speed Rail Corporation of India Limited, which is executing high-speed rail (bullet train) projects across India, has identified Delhi-Varanasi as the second bullet train corridor of India after Ahmadabad-Mumbai.

DPR for 810 kilometers Delhi-Varanasi High-Speed Rail Corridor is submitted to the Ministry of Railways. The LiDAR survey to identify the final alignment of the line started early this year. The proposed route will have 12 stations starting from Sarai Kale Khan in Delhi to Varanasi connecting Noida, Mathura, Agra, Lucknow, and Prayagraj along the way.

This line will also have a spur from Lucknow to Ayodhya.

Civil construction of the line is expected to start somewhere in 2026 and to be completed by 2030.

To summarize, UP today is the ONLY state to implement six different types of urban mobility projects – metro, metro lite, ropeway, pod taxi, rapid rail & high-speed rail.

Uttar Pradesh is also the first state to get the fastest passenger train in India currently – Train 18. This semi-high speed train was later renamed to Vande Bharat Express and is running on the Delhi-Varanasi route. The maximum speed of the train is 160 km/hr and operational speed is capped at 130 km/hr. The inaugural run of the train was flagged off by PM Modi in February 2019. The train has become quite popular among travelers.

The second fastest passenger train in India, Gatiman Express too runs in the state on the Delhi-Jhansi route.

Another first for the state is, India's only privately run semi high-speed train, Tejas Express, which runs on the Delhi-Lucknow corridor. Operated by IRCTC, this train started its commercial run on October 5, 2019. The Delhi-Lucknow Tejas Express reported a profit of almost Rs 70 lakhs in its inaugural month with revenues of almost Rs 3.70 crores. The train has a unique refund scheme in case the train gets delayed. It compensates passengers Rs 100-250 if it's delayed by an hour or more.

Another ambitious project of Indian Railways is the electrification of the railways' network. The project is being implemented by Central Organization for Railway Electrification (CORE) at a speed that was unimaginable a few years ago. In Uttar Pradesh too, electrification of >75% of the network has been completed as of March 2020. The state is expected to achieve 100% electrification by December 2023. Some major lines electrified are Gorakhpur – Varanasi, and Delhi-Moradabad-Tanakpur.

Indian Railways has undertaken an ambitious project of station redevelopment. Many important stations are getting a world-class makeover under the project. In UP, stations like Ayodhya, Varanasi, Gorakhpur, Prayagraj, Kanpur Central, Agra, Jhansi, Gomti Nagar, etc are being redeveloped. Ayodhya station's makeover, which is modeled on Shri Ram Temple, is undergoing & phase-1 of redevelopment is expected to complete by March next year.

In a couple of years from now, Uttar Pradesh will have a world-class metro network in at least 10 cities and an inter-city semi-high speed/high-speed rail network on selected corridors. The kind of industrialization and development state is aspiring for in coming years; fast & efficient passenger & freight rail transport system will play a very pivotal role in achieving these goals. We can only wish शुभस्य शीघ्रम

Author: Akhand Pratap. Infrastructure enthusiast who tracks development projects in Uttar Pradesh. Twitter: @theupindex
Transformation of UP under BJP Government: Good Governance and Transparency

Back then, when Yogi begot the position of Uttar Pradesh's CM, the state was entangled in a situation of high crime rates, bad roads, and irregular electricity supply. Within no time, he transformed UP with his leadership skills, germane measures, and farsighted vision. A math graduate and Mahant, Yogi Adityanath was sworn in as Uttar Pradesh's Chief Minister after serving as a Member of Parliament for 25 years, he immediately implemented a slew of reforms and initiatives.

Yogi in an interview recently said that Not Socialism, communism, India needs Ram Rajya. Indeed, UP is heading towards Ram Rajya under his leadership, with the formation of the Anti-Romeo Squad, the regulation of illegal butcher shops, and the introduction of Anti-Conversion Laws. Yogi Adityanath has emerged as a strong and disciplined leader, just what Uttar Pradesh had been waiting for. It's worth noting that during his leadership, UP has stayed free of communal violence and Mafia activity.

The rate of crime is proportional to the amount of money invested and the ease with which businesses can operate. The lower the crime rate, the higher the level of investment, subsequently, the more securable the financial stability of the Citizens.

Yogi Adityanath appears to be intolerant of "Bad Guys". In many of his interviews, he took a firm stand against what's going wrong. "Aap khete hai ke jo apradhi hai who ya to jail jaayenge ya fir Yamaaraj ke paas," a journalist inquired. "Toh kya main apradhiyon ki Aarti utaaru?" he replied. This statement is enough to demonstrate his contempt for offenders.

As a result, the following outcomes emerged: UP has risen to second place in the Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) rankings from 12th place, having implemented 186 of the 187 reforms recommended by the Union Government's DPIIT under BRAP 19. UP also adopted 170 out of 301 requested improvements under BRAP 20-21.

PM Modi recently inaugurated a trade facilitation center in Laalpur to boost trade in the state. This center will allow craftsmen to do direct trade with the buyers and sellers. UP is on its way to achieving regional stability. In just the manufacturing sector UP has emerged as the top investment destination and received proposals worth Rs. 13,409.19 Crore. The unemployment level in UP stands at its all-time low of 7%. As Yogi proposed to make UP a one-trillion-dollar economy, he organized an investor summit in 2018 which attracted around Rs. 4.28 lakh crore. The GSDP of UP has grown at a rate of 8.43% between 2015 and 2021.

I remember when, after reading an article about the investment opportunities in Zewar, I suggested to my father that we should buy some property in the area around it, to which my father replied, "Bilkul Nahi! "Uttar Pradesh mein Land Mafia ka gunda raaj hai."And now, almost 4 years after that incident, my father has been looking for property in Zewar. This is how the good governance model of Yogi has established the faith in the government and administration of not only the residents of UP but also of the surrounding States.

In the last 4.5 years, the state of Uttar Pradesh has established itself as a model for other states. When Karnataka enacted the anti cattle slaughter statute, Chief Minister B.S. Yeddyurappa dispatched his Animal Husbandry Minister to Uttar
Pradesh to understand how the state improvised the law. Rameshwar Sharma, the Speaker of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly, also visited Lucknow to see how the state of Uttar Pradesh enacted such a strong anti-interfaith marriage law. Haryana's chief minister appointed a three-member committee to probe the problem after Uttar Pradesh announced it will implement a Love Jihad law. Yogi Adityanath's reformist version has impressed everyone. CM Yogi's governance capabilities are revealed by his ability to draft and then enact controversial laws in such a timely and effective manner.

While UP has given many renowned actors to the film industry, most of them had to migrate, to Maharashtra, to seek employment. CM Yogi has provided a significant opportunity for such youth by proposing a 1,000-acre film city in the state, and many major celebrities have already begun to participate. No other CM in the past could even think of proposing such a project. But it is CM Yogi's vision that not only did he propose or talk about this project, but now the work has already started. Apart from allowing young talent, this would also facilitate an employment boom.

PM Modi recently inaugurated a 341 KM long Purvanchal Expressway which starts from village Chaudsarai in the Lucknow District and ends Haidaria village on NH 31. It should be noted that the work of this Rs. 25,000 Crore Highway was completed within 3 years despite Covid-19. Apart from this UP has been gifted with 296 KM Bundelkhand, 91 KM Gorakhpur Link, and 594 KM Ganga Expressway. This development of connecting major cities with each other would establish new trade routes within the State and will enable better and efficient mobility.

To promote the birth of a girl child, Yogi Government started 'Kanya Sumangala Yojana' in which Rs. 15,000 is deposited at the time of the birth of a girl child. This initiative has benefited over 9 Lakh girls of the State.

Yogi Government has completed almost Ninety Percent of the promises made by the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) in its “Sankalp Patra” declared in 2017 just before the last Assembly Elections.

Allahabad was renamed Prayagraj, Faizabad was renamed Ayodhya, and Mughalsarai was renamed Deen Dayal Upadhyay Nagar. The citizens of Uttar Pradesh have applauded this craze of renaming several districts. This was done in response to public demand. This is an act aimed at raising people's national consciousness. National identity can emerge as a collective phenomenon as a direct result of the presence of elements from "common points" in people's daily lives, such as national symbols, language, and ancient history.

Rightly said by PM Modi - “UP + Yogi = UPYOGI”. With no trace of doubt, CM Yogi has capitalized on every opportunity for the betterment of the people of the State of Uttar Pradesh.

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काम नहीं, कमाल है "पूर्वाश्चल एक्सप्रेसवे"

पूर्वाश्चल एक्सप्रेसवे मुख्यमंत्री योगी आदित्यनाथ का ढ्रीम प्रोजेक्ट। गाजीपुर को बाया सूबे की राजधानी लखनऊ को देश के दिल से जोड़ता है। यह वही गाजीपुर है जहां के सांसद इदनाथ का डीमोजे। गाजीपुर को बाया सूबे की राजधानी लखनऊ को देश के दिल से जोड़ता है। यह वही गाजीपुर है जहां के सांसद इदनाथ का डीमोजे। गाजीपुर को बाया सूबे की राजधानी लखनऊ को देश के दिल से जोड़ता है।

पूर्वाश्चल एक्सप्रेसवे का अगुवाई में सबका साथ-साथ काम और गुणवार पर उनकी लगातार नजर थी। ऐसे मात्र की इसका संकेत भी उींको जाता है। यही वजह है कि 16 नवंबर को इसके उद्घाटन के अवसर पर प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने योगी को कामयाबी की उपमा दी।

पूर्वाश्चल एक्सप्रेसवे में 2017 के पहले तक बीमारू माने जाने वाले प्रस्तावों के विकास, ग्राहकों और अर्थव्यवस्था की मजबूती के लिए मैल का पत्रक बनाना। फाइटर फ्लण उत्तराखंड की इसकी गुणवता तो प्रमाणित कर ही दी है, निर्माण को लेकर सीएम योगी को सत्य संक्रिया का एक नतीजा यह भी रहा कि प्रोजेक्ट काफी खर्च में सीमित पूर्वाश्चल एक्सप्रेसवे के दौरान ही करीब 60 लाख रुपये का निवेश होना है। पूर्वाश्चल एक्सप्रेसवे के निर्माण के दौरान ही करीब 60 लाख रुपये का निवेश होना है।

लेखक: गिरीश पांडेय
योगी सरकार की शीर्ष प्राथमिकता में कानून का राज और इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर

आमतौर पर जब किसी लोकतांत्रिक व निर्वाचित सरकार की उपलब्धियों का महत्व-मूल्यांकन किया जाता है तो मूलतः उसका परीमीटर कानून-वथा, इंर, कृष, मजबूत और अवसंरचना का तेजी से विबार होता है। उद्योग, कल-कारखाने और सामाजिक समस्ता ही होता है। उसी तरह इस कसौटी पर उर देश की योगी सरकार खरा उतरी है।

जिस राज्य में कानून-वथा मजबूत और अवसंरचना का तेजी से विबार होता है उनका विकास का पहिया भी वहीं घुमता है। निवेश और प्रतियंत्रण आय में बुद्धि होती है और राज्य समृद्धि की ओर छलांग लगाता है। विकास का पहिया चार रत्न के इज़ों के बदले ५०% है। इसका मूल्यांकन के मूल्यांकन के अनुसार है। एक वजह जब उर देश का प्रशासन अधिक विकसित होता है उनके उद्योगी और प्रशासन की ओर छलांग लगाता है। देखिए तो उर देश की योगी सरकार उर देश की राजधानी लखनऊ में इंर का आयोजन करने का काम करती है। इस आयोजन का कमान स्वतंत्रता दिन के बीच की समझौते के अनुसार है। इसका सकारात्मक परिणाम इसलिए आ रहा है कि अराजक तों का शताब्दी बड़ा है।

सरकार ने जल्दी ही अपने नए नीतियों के लिए पूरी तरह से अमल में लाया। सरकार ने जल्दी ही अपने नए नीतियों के लिए पूरी तरह से अमल में लाया। सरकार ने जल्दी ही अपने नए नीतियों के लिए पूरी तरह से अमल में लाया। सरकार ने जल्दी ही अपने नए नीतियों के लिए पूरी तरह से अमल में लाया। सरकार ने जल्दी ही अपने नए नीतियों के लिए पूरी तरह से अमल में लाया। सरकार ने जल्दी ही अपने नए नीतियों के लिए पूरी तरह से अमल में लाया। सरकार ने जल्दी ही अपने नए नीतियों के लिए पूरी तरह से अमल में लाया।
शिकार की। इसके अलावा सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश की महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात की तर्ज पर विकसित करने के लिए दो प्रांत बेकिंग सेमनी का आयोजन किया। इस पहल से 60 हजार करोड़ रुपए की लागत की 81 संरंजों को जमीनी आकार दिया गया। सरकार के आंकड़ों के अनुसार 2020 से 2021 के बीच उत्तर प्रदेश में 4861 करोड़ रुपए का प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश हुआ है। कुल निवेश 75000 करोड़ रुपए से अधिक है। इसी तरह उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने विवेष बढ़ाने और इज ऑफ इंडिया विज्ञान को सुधारने में उत्तर प्रदेश को प्रोसारित किया है। जनवरी 2020 तक 16,691.18 करोड़ रुपए लागत की 1,26,321 संरंजों के लिए दो प्रांत सरकार ने निर्माण कर देने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश का महाराष्ट्र विज्ञान से आधारित किया है। जनवरी 2020 तक 16,691.18 करोड़ रुपए लागत की 1,26,321 संरंजों के लिए दो प्रांत सरकार ने निर्माण कर देने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश का महाराष्ट्र विज्ञान से आधारित किया है। 

इसी तरह सुखाग्रास इसके बुंदेलकंड में रक्षा औद्योगिक गतिविधियां की नींव रख न सिकर हर इलाक़े की तुलना के नक्से पर ला दिया है बल्कि इसके जरिए मेक इन इंडिया अभियान को आगे बढ़ाया है। उल्लेखनीय है कि यह गतिविधि पांच वर्ष हिस्से में छह शहरों तक बढ़ती रही है। सरकार ने इसमें रक्षा से जुड़े उद्योग लगाने वाले निवेशकों ने विवेश रियायत देने की पेशकश की है। इसी तरह 2012-2017 के बीच सिर्फ 302 किमी एक्सप्रेस वे का निर्माण हुआ जबकि 2017-2021 के दरमयान 641 किमी एक्सप्रेस वे का निर्माण हुआ है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार राज्य की अर्थव्यवस्था को जमीनी आकार दूर देने के लिए अपने कंपनियों को भी मजबूत करने के लिए नए-नए इस्तेमाल करती है। इसी तरह 2012-2017 के बीच सिर्फ 302 किमी एक्सप्रेस वे का निर्माण हुआ जबकि 2017-2021 के दरमयान 641 किमी एक्सप्रेस वे का निर्माण हुआ है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार राज्य की अर्थव्यवस्था को मजबूत करने के लिए नए-नए इस्तेमाल करती है। इसी तरह 2012-2017 के बीच सिर्फ 302 किमी एक्सप्रेस वे का निर्माण हुआ जबकि 2017-2021 के दरमयान 641 किमी एक्सप्रेस वे का निर्माण हुआ है।
की तस्वीर बदलने का रोडमैप खींच दिया है।

गैर कर्म के उद्देश्य में श्रेयों असंतुलन प्रवेश प्रश्नों की प्रतिकृति एवं बहुत अधिक है। इस असंतुलन को पाने का सबसे बुनियादी जरूरत एक विवाह में उसके उद्देश्य का इकाइकृत तैयार करना होता है। सरकार इस दिशा में चल रहे हैं इसके लिए कुछ तरीके के जरूरत है।

सरकार इस दिशा में चल रही है। पूर्वांचल एक्सप्रेस वे जो कि राज्यों के लिए संकेत संचालन का इकाइकृत तैयार करना होता है। गंगा एक्सप्रेस वे का निर्माण जो दर्जे पर है। किसी भी राज्य के विकास के लिए कनेक्टिविटी सबसे जरूरी संसाधन होता है। कनेक्टिविटी बदलने से राज्य के विकास को गति मिलती है। इसे ध्यान में रखते हुए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के लिए इंटरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट की संख्या में वृद्धि कर रही है। अभी हाल ही में प्रवासनी जनजीवन अंतर्गत एयरपोर्ट का उद्विग्न राजस्थान वा जो इंटरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट का विलायत नियंत्रण कर रही है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में तकनीकी एक रचना से अधिक हवाइयों को आकर दिखाया जा रहा है। दर्जनों स्टेशनों में नेटवर्क परियोजनाओं का खाली खींच दिया गया है। राज्य के बड़े शहर मसलन उदयपुर, उदयपुर, उदयपुर, गाजियाबाद में बड़ी भूमि को देखते हुए मेट्रो सेवा का विकास जोरदार है। इसमें मुख्य रूप से 1.35 लाख सरकारी स्कूलों का काम करता है।

पूर्व कृष्णा राज्य में कृष्णा और किसानों की शीर्षा धार्मिक विश्वास निर्माण कर रहा है। ये धार्मिक और किसान का कार्य आरक्षित है। इसे धार्मिक और किसानों की आय 2022 तक अभियान में भाग लेते हुए निरीक्षित करता है। ये धार्मिक किसानों की आय 2022 तक संचालन करने के लिए नॉन-गोवर्नमेंट और अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए इकाइयों का उद्विग्न राजस्थान वा जो इंटरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट का विलायत नियंत्रण कर रही है।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने धार्मिक किसानों को 2.15 करोड़ लाभात ए का फसली ऋण माफ कर दिया। इससे लोगों के अधिक धार्मिक जीवन में बढ़ोतरी होती है। कृष्णा और किसानों का कार्य आरक्षित है। इसके साथ उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने धार्मिक किसानों के लिए इकाइयों का उद्विग्न राजस्थान वा जो इंटरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट का विलायत नियंत्रण कर रही है।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने धार्मिक किसानों दो राशियों का बंधन आरक्षित कर दिया। इसके साथ राजस्थान वा जो इंटरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट का विलायत नियंत्रण कर रही है। तीन तलाक पीड़ने से संवेदनशील होते हैं। सरकार ने धार्मिक किसानों के हारी करने के लिए अपने हाथ आगे बढ़ाए। सरकार ने 42.19 लाख लोगों को 5 लाख रुपए का भुगतान कर दिया।

2017 में सरकार का अपने हाथ आगे बढ़ाया। योजना का कार्य आरक्षित है। इसके साथ उपर्युक्त कार्य के लिए एतिहासिक और संवेदनशील बनाते हैं। सरकार ने पर्यटन कार्य के लिए एतिहासिक और संवेदनशील बनाते हैं। सरकार ने पर्यटन कार्य के लिए पावन सुंदर बनाने के लिए एतिहासिक और संवेदनशील बनाते हैं। सरकार ने पर्यटन कार्य के लिए पावन सुंदर बनाने के लिए एतिहासिक और संवेदनशील बनाते हैं। 2017 से लगातार रामनगरी धार्मिक महादेव के लिए मंदिर बनाया गया है। इसके साथ रामनगरी धार्मिक महादेव के लिए मंदिर बनाया गया है। इसके साथ रामनगरी धार्मिक महादेव के लिए मंदिर बनाया गया है।
Uttar Pradesh lies on the hallowed grounds that saw the rise and fall of various important chapters in Indian history. Modern India has seen a flux of political entities, leaders, trends and issues in Uttar Pradesh over the years. Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, leader of the Congress Party, was the first Chief Minister to lead an elected Assembly in Uttar Pradesh in 1951, followed by Sampurnananda, Chandra Bhanu Gupta and Sucheta Kripalani. Supported by Ram Manohar Lohia and Raj Narain, and Jana Sangh's Nanaji Deshmukh, Chaudhary Charan Singh formed the first non-Congress government in 1967, leading the Samyukta Vidhayak Dal (SVD), a coalition that had parties as disparate as the Communist Party of India (Marxist) and Bharatiya Jana Sangh (BJS), along with the Swatantra Party, Republican Party of India and Praja Socialist Party. The next few decades saw a Congress resurgence (which also had six Chief Ministers from 1980 to 1988!) followed by the Janata Party experiment. In 1991, the politics around Mandir and Mandal (Commission) saw the tussle between two OBC heavyweights: Mulayam Singh Yadav vs Kalyan (Singh), while the first Dalit-OBC coalition took power in UP in 1993, with Mulayam Singh Yadav and Mayawati allying to form the government. The latter would go on to become the first Dalit Chief Minister to be sworn in, in 1995. The next couple of decades saw the rise and fall of governments by Kalyan Singh (BJP), Ram Prakash Gupta (BJP), Rajnath Singh (BJP), Mayawati (BSP), Mulayam Singh Yadav (SP) and Akhilesh Yadav (SP).

Prime Minister Narendra Modi's charisma, social engineering & representation to every community by the BJP, along with the reverse polarization of Hindu votes due to the excessive wooing of Muslim voters by SP and BSP, smart and aggressive social media campaigning by the BJP, infighting in the Samajwadi fold and a divided opposition helped the Bharatiya Janata Party to seize power in 2017. In a rather surprising move, instead of going for state bigwigs like Rajnath Singh, Uma Bharti or Keshav Prasad Maurya, the BJP opted for Yogi Adityanath, the politically powerful Sanyasi from Gorakhpur in eastern Uttar Pradesh, as its Chief Minister. Yogi was a popular face who had been a Member of Parliament from Gorakhpur for five consecutive terms. A disciple of Mahant Avaidyanath who was himself a disciple of Mahant Digvijay Nath, he followed his Guru and Guru's Guru in taking up the mantle of the Gorakhnath Math as well as pursuing an assertive Hindu brand of politics from Gorakhpur. He was controversial in certain sections of the populace and media, with Amnesty International even saying that "Adityanath has been one of Uttar Pradesh's most polarising politicians."

However, many people across the state also felt that if there was anyone who could bring the complete disarray of UP under the SP's Yadav factions, it had to be the Mahant from Gorakhpur. As we move towards the upcoming state election in Uttar Pradesh, let us look back at the last five years and see how the Yogi government has fared in Uttar Pradesh.

Gundaraj No More

Crime is one of the most debilitating factors that has hindered the growth and development of Uttar Pradesh over the decades. As per the data released by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) in late March of 2021, the crime situation has considerably improved in the state. Uttar Pradesh has seen a reduction of rape cases from 59,445 in 2018 to 49,385 in 2020, with a charge sheeting rate of 77.1% in 2020, as well as among the highest conviction rate of such crimes today. This has been due to proactive steps taken by the Yogi government, which include women helpdesks, night security cover scheme, UP-122 India App, anti-Romeo squads and pink booths. The state has also seen a sharp fall in instances of murder and cyber-crime. The NCRB has shared that the state government has also recorded a high rate of charge sheeting at 49.9% for cyber-crimes, although the number of cases has increased from 6,280 in 2018 to 11,097 in 2020. Police disposal of IPC crime cases has been positive with 2,81,162 cases charge-sheeted in all (with a charge sheeting range of about 77%) and...
3,65,628 cases disposed of, in 2020. Uttar Pradesh has seen a dramatic decline of almost 20% from the year 2016 to 2020, in cases of murder. 3,904 arms were seized from anti-national elements in 2020. There were about 1.6 murder cases per 1 lakh population in 2020. As per the NCRB data, the state went from 65,155 cases of violent crimes in 2018 to 51,983 in 2020. While the rate of total crime against individuals belonging to Scheduled Castes (SCs) has been 30.7% in 2020, the charge sheeting has been proactive with a rate of charge sheeting of 84.3% in 2020.

The government has prioritised stringent law enforcement (with 75 police districts and 75 AHT units in 2020) and undertaken legal, administrative and awareness-building activities to reduce crime in the state. One of the major positive turns in the manner in which the state government has handled police functioning is the transparency in postings and the establishment of stable tenures for personnel. Earlier Gundas and Bahubalis (strongmen) ran riot across Uttar Pradesh and while they still remain a menace, some drastic steps have helped in reducing their influence. In August 2020, the number of people who were booked under the National Security Act (NSA) was the highest in 4 years. Corruption has also been dealt with, with a strong hand, politicians has been dismantled, thereby disabling them and removing the possibility of them operating their extortion racketeers and other criminal syndicates.

Business, Economy and Employment

Uttar Pradesh suffered from various systemic problems, including misgovernance and corruption (with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India saying that the Akhilesh Yadav government allowed irregularities worth ₹97,000 crores under various departments between 2014 and 2017), which led to the state suffering from a lack of industrial and business contributions and investments thriving in the state. It was in the 14th position in the nationwide ‘Ease of Doing Business ranking. Today it is second in the rankings and third in the list of states with the highest Gross Domestic State Product (GSDP), as per the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (Government of India), with a nominal GDP of ₹17.05 lakh crore.

What led to this transformation?

In the past few years, the state government has taken a number of policy decisions to attract investment to the state, primary among which is to create an investor-friendly environment. This is closely tied to the clampdown on law-and-order problems in the state. In 2017, there was a consultation with various investor-friendly states like Gujarat and Karnataka.
opportunities each year. There is said to be an export of ₹89,000 crores and above from Uttar Pradesh, while the state is nationally placed first in food processing, handicrafts, ready-made garments and carpets. Innovative initiatives like the multimodal logistics hub in Greater Noida will be instrumental in attracting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI).

An Egalitarian Evocation

The growth story of Uttar Pradesh is not one of crony capitalism and isolated development of only specific sections or strata of society. The capital boom has trickled down to every section of the population, either through development policies, direct debit or infrastructure pushes. Housing and welfare have been major points that the government has focussed on. Recently, Yogi Adityanath highlighted that since coming to power in 2017, his government has provided houses to 42 lakh people from economically weaker sections of society. In its last supplementary budget in the Assembly before the 2022 elections, ₹4,000 crores have been allocated for the provision of assistance to labourers of the unorganised sector. Given the movement of migrant labourers during the COVID lockdown, the government has provided livelihood to 26 lakh labourers in 2021 and also decided to provide ₹500 as a monthly livelihood allowance to more than 3 crore labourers of the unorganised sector, including agricultural labourers, NREGA employees and street vendors. The government has also kept aside ₹670 crores for increasing old-age and farmers' pension. One of the benefits of having the same party (BJP) in the centre and the state has been the seamless integration of schemes and policy directions, with the state government has successfully implemented 42 central government-run schemes in the state. This particularly includes the central government's crop insurance scheme - the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), for which the state government has recently begun a statewide drive since 1 December 2021.

The BJP government in UP has also tried to employ a two-pronged approach comprising of direct debit and employment generation to help citizens avail themselves greater opportunities and resources. The government is said to have provided more than ₹5 lakh crore to people under the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) scheme while around 4.5 lakh youth of the state are said to have been employed in the past 4.5 years. Since the implementation of Kanya Sumangala Yojana on 1 April 2019, almost 11 lakh beneficiaries have received the advantage under this scheme, which envisages payment of ₹15,000 to a girl from the time of her birth up to the point she gets admission to graduation or diploma course. The government has doubled the per capita income of its citizens, from ₹43,000 per year in 2015-2016 to ₹95,000 in 2021.

In Conclusion

The UP government under Yogi Adityanath has reined in criminal elements and gangster-politicians in Uttar Pradesh, besides steering a massive push in investments and growth, which has not only benefitted the few but people from various cross-sections of society, in the state. The government has to look at truly emulating Narendra Modi's slogan of 'sabka haath, sabka vikas' - development and welfare without discrimination. We can only hope that it does its best in these last few months of its stint, and its mandate is refreshed by the electorate in the state.

For, indeed, Yogi is Upyogi for Uttar Pradesh and BJP should be able to reclaim its UP-ward move!

Author: Dr. Mrittunjoy Guha Majumdar is a Cambridge-trained scientist who has worked in IISc Bengaluru and Cavendish Laboratory and UNESCO
Everyone in Uttar Pradesh was horrified by the events that took place under the previous government's regime. From 2012 to 2017 under the Samajwadi Party's Regime, the law and order were worst. Anarchy prevailed in the entire state, riots, chaos, murders, etc. became normal in the state. The people of Uttar Pradesh were in a state of fear during the previous Samajwadi regime. The entire nation witnessed the ineffectiveness of the law and order under the Samajwadi Party government when the riots of Muzaffarnagar took place, hundreds of innocents were killed and the then Samajwadi leaders continued to play their politics over religion during those riots. The height of corruption under the previous government regime is evident from the sand mining scam case in which the government's own cabinet minister was convicted along with the charges of rape.

When this situation of menace was prevailing in the state, BJP came into power with a huge majority in the Assembly Elections of 2017. Unlike the previous government, the state of law and order in Uttar Pradesh came to be effective under the BJP regime. In the previous governments, the gangsters and goons were made cabinet ministers because of which there was complete anarchy but since 2017, there is a major improvement in law and order. There was a global perception that Uttar Pradesh has the highest criminal cases, and it was said that it is not safe to reside in Uttar Pradesh but on a perusal of the latest data released by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) it is evident that there is a sharp decline in the criminal cases. The NCRB data says that UP has witnessed a significant reduction of 45.43 percent in rape cases and has the lowest figures of crimes against women compared to the 21 major states of the country. The state has seen a significant fall in the number of rape cases from 3419 cases in 2016 to 2317 cases in the year 2020 not only this the state has witnessed a major fall of 19.80 percent from the year 2016 to 2020 in cases of murder. With stringent law enforcement and effective administration criminal cases in the state are significantly declining.

Because of the effective law and order in the state, the investors have also started investing in Uttar Pradesh. In order to promote industrialization, the government in 2018 organized the Uttar Pradesh Investment Summit which was the first of its kind. The unprecedented success of the event led to the generation of investment intents worth more than 4.28 lakh crores in different sectors like renewable energy, power, IT & Electronic Manufacturing, etc. Latest reports reveal that the robust policies of the government enabled it to secure over Rs. 1,88,000 crores in the last years. Because of the efficient policies around 21 companies have invested around Rs. 10,000 crores and besides this, more than 30 companies invested about Rs. 32,000 crores in electronic manufacturing. The entire state has commendable diversity, each district has its own specialty, to promote the local markets of different districts One District One Product Scheme was launched by which Rs. 25,000 are provided to local craftsmen and entrepreneurs.

To generate state revenue the government has also framed effective tourism policies. The entire nation knows that Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state in India where multi-hued culture has blossomed. Uttar Pradesh has the oldest seat of India's culture and civilization, as it is around the holy Ganga. Religious pilgrims of Uttar Pradesh are the main center of attraction for the tourists to visit the state, districts like Ayodhya, Mathura, Varanasi, and Prayagraj are known for their sacredness and the spiritual value they carry as per the Hindu mythology. After the declaration of the Ayodhya Verdict, the government began the construction of Ram Mandir
because of which tourists will visit Ayodhya this will generate various job opportunities and local businesses will be benefitted from this. The development of Varanasi, the inauguration of the Kashi Corridor are the major developments that showcase the creation of opportunities for the people of the state. These developments are not only necessary for the tourism purpose but also portray the history of Uttar Pradesh, developments of these cities will depict the diversity of the Hindu culture.

The government has also framed policies for the welfare of marginalized sections of the society like Uttar Pradesh Kanya Sumangla Yojana, which was introduced with an objective to facilitate a conditional cash transfer to ensure social security to girl child and her development. Uttar Pradesh Widow (Vidhwa) Pension Scheme was launched and intends to provide pension amounting to Rs. 1000 per month to all the widows whose name appears in the All-India Final BPL list. This move is one of the greatest amongst the different policies because widows are cornered socially in the society which makes it difficult for them to live in the society, this welfare scheme will help them to become self-reliant.

The entire nation was shaken by the widespread of the coronavirus, a nationwide lockdown was imposed to clamp down the effect of the virus, but all the efforts of the government turned out to be futile. However, to provide relief to the public, the Uttar Pradesh government introduced various welfare schemes like sevayojan portal was established for addressing the grievances of migrants' laborers returning to their homes not only this the government has also launched Uttar Pradesh Mukhyamantri Bal Seva Yojana, via this scheme the government intends to look after those children who have lost both their parents, legal guardian or earning member of the family. Through this scheme, the state government will facilitate financial assistance (Rs. 4,000) to a child’s guardian or caretaker till he/she attains adulthood and in case the child has no one to look after him/her then he will be sent to children’s home.

The state has significantly developed in the education sector. This is clear from the fact that in the last 4 years, about 4.80 crore new students took admission in government schools run by the state. Under the Samajwadi Party regime cases of cheating in the examinations of secondary schools and other exams as well were very common, but the government has ensured cheating-free examination of the secondary school. Major reforms have been done by the BJP led government in Uttar Pradesh one of which includes 'Operation Kayakalp' by which the government ensures that basic facilities are provided to the schools of the state. Children are provided free books, uniforms, etc. To ensure transparency regarding the transfer process of the teachers the whole process has been made online so as to eradicate any kind of corruption. Earlier students of rural areas had to walk far to pursue higher education but now 51 new government colleges are being established which will help in the promotion of education in the state.

**Concluding Remarks**

On a perusal of policies and reports of the state, it is evident that the state of Uttar Pradesh has witnessed a significant rise since 2017. Previous governments did nothing for public welfare and development. Previous governments miserably failed to do justice with the state by indulging in corruption. In the past four years, different sectors of the state have seen enormous growth. It was because of the effective implementation of government policies only that the state is witnessing major development.

Author: Animesh Upadhyay, Advocate, Lucknow High Court
The Changing Landscape of U.P

As a student, and currently a consultant based out of U.P. itself, I have seen a vast change in U.P. from the dark days of the early noughties and early 2010s. The idea of this article is to first understand the “change” and analyze the reasons for the said change. It is an attempt at highlighting the developmental and the transformational role played by the purveyors of the current regime in order to highlight the sustained impact that it may have, (provided the current regime is allowed to flourish further).

“Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikaas”- Creating the oft considered archaic term into a reality in U.P.

The pre-covid days (2016-2019) had seen an unprecedented era of growth in Uttar Pradesh. The era transformed U.P. from a state often considered “backward” for the lack of a better word, to one that laid out a new model of development, fundamental in remolding the Indian Economy. U.P. from the inception of independence had been seen as a land of barbarians, a state opaque in opportunities wherein the idea of having a good life seemed far-fetched, primarily due to the incessant levels of crimes across cities that at a point ravaged its reputation beyond repair. As someone born and brought up in a small city in U.P., the imprints of these ideas could be seen in the way our schools were structured and on a broader level, life in general. The terms that “yahan se nikal jao, yahan kuch nhi rakha” had become commonplace in every nook and corner of many cities in the state. The current regime, empathetic towards the demands and the needs of the people ensured that their first step was to bring law and order under their control and identify core crime areas that needed to be shut down. They were respectively illegal mining, land mafia, and unauthorized slaughterhouses often polluting rivers while reaching new lows in their treatment and brutality towards animals.

A New Dawn for the Underdeveloped Regions- A path not trodden before

The Investors’ Summit of 2018, went about bringing global investment and infrastructure to the forefront. The problem though was the pre-existing regional imbalance. To counter this, underdeveloped regions were provided infrastructure development projects. The projects were respectively- The Purvanchal Expressway (spanning 340.82 km), Bundelkhand Expressway
Additionally, plans have been laid out to initiate the construction of metros in the cities of Kanpur and Agra. It's revolutionary to note that this regime plans on making the spiritual hub of Uttar Pradesh into a city that rivals the glitz and glamour of our capital. The idea is to ensure that the identity of these cities is not constrained to just being part of the “NCR”, but rather creating a niche for itself in the rapidly globalizing India.

The Summit saw investment proposals worth Rs. 4.68 lakh crore out of which 371 have already been implemented.

The government understood that the reason for poverty wasn't the lack of capability. The poor are entrenched in a cycle where they are involved in doing daily complex tasks that require physical and mental acumen, which isn't paid for adequately. The truth, which this regime realized quite early was that poverty was a result of a financial institution that lacked insight in finding ways to widen its economic base.

The aforementioned plans and policies are estimated to generate more than 33 lakh employment opportunities.

The importance of education towards the path of development has also been given prominence in the past few years. “Operation Kayakalp” has helped in providing basic facilities to primary schools such as toilets, drinking water, electrification, etc. This has been done in more than 92 thousand primary schools. The plan is to recruit more than 69,000 teachers in the govt. schooling system. The state has also seen 55 new government inter colleges that have been approved for secondary education.

Recognizing U.P. as a crime capital before they took charge, this government has established 41 new police stations and 13 check posts leading to the recruitment of more than 1.5 lakh police personnel. The effects have been tremendous as dacoity cases had decreased by 60 percent and murder by 48 percent from 2016. The zero-tolerance policy towards crime has meant that the U.P. government has received widespread support and popularity throughout the country. This popularity in turn has resulted in widespread recognition and appreciation of the current police, which means that there is an increased belief in the eyes of the subalterns when it comes to getting what they perceive as “justice”. This significant upheaval has also coincided with the digitalization of the process of reporting crimes as apps and quick-to-connect calls have replaced the hassle that was permanent previously.

**What lies ahead**

This government has realized that it's impossible to facilitate change by fighting the existing reality. They have countered this by taking small steps while ensuring that the process of change (both cultural and economic) is facilitated at a pace that the country can keep up with and rejoice as they see the development the state and its previously neglected cities have seen. It cannot be denied that there is still a long way to go. The cultural, political, and social image of the U.P. is undergoing a transformation, which is something that requires adequate time and support. It needs to be understood that India, instead of being an underdeveloped country, contextually has a vast history and cultural history, which till the past few years had been in an advanced state of decay. The transformational work in Uttar Pradesh in such a short span of time provides hope that we can mend the wrongs of past inefficiencies and draconic policies that have and are continuing to ravage our country.

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योगी कहें या उपयोगी?

19 मार्च 2017, आज से ठीक साढ़े चार साल पहले भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार, जनता का भरोसा जीतकर योगी आदिनाथ जी के नेतृत्व में बनी। योगी आदिनाथ जी को उत्तर प्रदेश का मुख्यमंत्री चुना गया और अब पांच साल का कार्यकाल पूरा होने की है। इनके कार्यकाल में उत्तर प्रदेश में कितना काम हुआ, कितना बदलाव हुआ, और कितना विकास हुआ इसका एक बौछारा निर्माण की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं क्योंकि काम खुद बोलता है।

योगी सरकार ने अति महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे जैसे कानून व्यवस्था, किसान कर्मचारियों के साथ योग योजना, मैदानी विकास का निर्माण, शिक्षा क्षेत्र में सुधार, गरीबों को आवास के साथ साथ सोजगार और अवसंरचना निर्माण के अलावा उत्तर प्रदेश में मेट्रो और एयरपोर्ट का विस्तार के लिए बिना रुके बिना झुके कार्य किया है और उत्तर प्रदेश में भारतीय जनता पार्टी के नेतृत्व वाली सरकार ने सुशासन में एक 'मील का पत्थर हासिल' किया है। राज्य मशीनरी के साथ-साथ संगठन (भाजपा) इन वर्षों के दौरान सभी क्षेत्रों में उपलब्धियों हासिल करने के लिए प्रशासनिक निर्देशों की मार्गदर्शन में एक समस्यापूर्ण प्रयास कर रहा है।

राज्य प्रशासन ने 1,800 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक मूल्य के अपराधों की समस्या को,
राम मंदिर का निर्माण योगी आदित्यनाथ सरकार कार्यकाल में ही शुरू हुआ।

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति के कार्यन्वयन और राज्य के एससीसे का एक नेतृत्व भी दिया।

पिछले दो साल तक, पूरी तरह कोविड-19 महामारी का चेतना में है। एक लॉक डाउन करना पड़ गया और 40 लाख से अधिक प्रवासी कामगार और मजबूर लॉक डाउन के दौरान राज्य में लोट आये। यह अवधि के दौरान योगी आदित्यनाथ के नेतृत्व में सरकार ने, पार्षदीय कार्यालयों, राजस्थानी और उद्योगों ने एक प्रायोजनीय विकल्प की, जिसमें 'परिवार विस्मृति' को आमंत्रित बनाने के साथ-साथ प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी की आमंत्रित भारत बनाने की अवधारणा को भी गति देने का काम किया।

सरकार के समक्ष जो चुनिकंत भी यही विरासत में मिली तस्ता हाल कानून व्यवस्था, कोविड-19, और और राम का श्री नी होला। लेकिन फिर भी योगी जी ने इन चुनिकंतों का अभियान में बदला है और लोगों का विश्वास फिर से लोकतंत्र में भरोसा किया है। इतना ही नहीं राम को सरकारी रहते हुए जनहित में वज़न नियंत्रण नीति, सह ट्रैफिक नियम और भ्रष्ट आचरण दिखाने वाले से निपटने जैसे कठोर नियंत्रण लेने में भी पीछे नहीं हटा।

अब 2022 के विधानसभा चुनाव होंगे विपक्ष महागठबंधन बनाने, सरकार की कमियां ज्बाबदारी गिनने लोगों, लेकिन सरकार के इसी सामय में किये गए अविकल्पन काम के आगे भी सभी विकिस्ट थोड़ा-थोड़ा किसी काम की नहीं रहे। अब ज़रूरत है इसी रफ्तार से योगी सरकार के दमदार काम को आगे ले जाने की, विकास की तरह को, हर गांव लाल शहर पहुँचने की, और मफ़ाआ मुकता, विकास युक्त और भाजपा संयुक्त योगी सरकार फिर से बनाने की। इसीकौरा उलट प्रदेश बनाने के लिए योगी ही उपयोगी है।

2017 में उनकी सरकार के सत्र में आने के बाद से सामाजिक और आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्ग के 42 लाख लोगों को पर दिया गया है। यथावत पाल, हस्ताक्षरण (डीबीटी) योजना के तहत लोगों को 5.25 लाख करोड़ से अधिक प्रदान किया है, जबकि पिछले 56 महीनों में राज्य के लागत 4.5 लाख युवाओं को रोजगार मिला है।

राज्य में बेरोजगारी दर वर्ष 2016 में 17% से अधिक थी जो अब हद पर 5% हो गया है। राज्य की भूमि और कस्टमर्कडर योजनाओं में प्रदर्शित आयी आई है। योगी सरकार द्वारा जारी एक व्यवसाय के अनुसार, 21,000 लाभार्थियों को दो लाख प्राप्त हुए और 11,000 लाभार्थियों को प्रायोजन मुम्बई योजना के तहत वितरित किया गया।

योगी सरकार के कार्यकाल में प्रायोजक आदि सरकारों से पीड़ितों को 24 घंटे के भीतर मुआवजा उपलब्ध कराने का आयोजन किया गया है। पिछली सरकारों के शासन में उत्तर प्रदेश का केवल देश के विकास का अर्थ करने वाले कई राज्यों में लाखों ने देखा जाता था। लेकिन आज उत्तर प्रदेश के क्षेत्र द्वारा सांस्कृतिक 42 योजनाओं को लागू करने, और देश के विकास में योगदान देने में, अन्य राज्यों से अधिक आये निकला गया।

भाजपा सरकार ईमानदारी के रूप से सरकार से कर्म करने का काम कर है, जबकि पिछली सरकार विघटन में उठझी हुई थीं। पिछली सरकारों में खाद्य घोटाला हुआ था, जिसके कारण लोग भूखे मरते थे। लेकिन योगी सरकार बनने के बाद नकोचन राजनीति के किए गए, जब सब लोगों को राशि कायम किया गया।

पिछली सरकारों ने जहाँ अपने लिए घर बनाए, वहीं उनकी सरकार ने गरिबों के लिए घर बनाए। जो हिंदू संस्कृति का कार्यकाल योगी सरकार से अवस्थित रूप से भाग लेने वाले कार्यालय में भावना से मौत, सांस्कृतिक मरीज सूचक सरकार की जनमत के लिए दिया गया। पिछली सरकारों ने उन्हें अपने लिए घर बनाया, और भाजपा सरकार के दमदार काम को आगे ले जाने की, विकास की तरह को, हर गांव लाल शहर पहुँचने की, और मफ़ाआ मुक्ता, विकास युक्त और भाजपा संयुक्त योगी सरकार फिर से बनाने की। इसीकौरा उलट प्रदेश बनाने के लिए योगी ही उपयोगी है।
Development and Transformation Work in Uttar Pradesh

Three years of trust, development and good governance have turned Uttar Pradesh from a lagging state to one with a new development model, responsible for changing the lives of 23 crore people and playing a leadership role in reshaping the Indian economy.

Amidst the anarchy and goonda raj, our greatest task was to re-establish faith in law and order. Our motto, "Pariranaay Sadhunaam, Vinashaya Cha Dushkratam," was put into action so that the public, as well as investors, can rest easy, allowing the state to continue on another industrial revolution, eventually propelling it to a $1 trillion economy. The first step was to restore law and order, tighten the noose around illegal mining and land mafia, and close down the unlicensed slaughterhouses that pollute our rivers.

Unnecessary government holidays were eliminated, and victims of triple Talak received the dignity and assistance they deserved.

The mantra "sabka saath, sabka vikas, sabka vishwas" was made a reality on the ground by bringing changes to the madrasa education system, which brought Muslim students into the mainstream of society.

Infrastructure development projects such as the Purvanchal Expressway (340.82 km), Bundelkhand Expressway (296.070 km), and Ganga Expressway were given to underdeveloped regions (596.00 km). It's worth noting that only two cities in the state were connected to the air grid prior to 2017. In the last three years, our government has added seven cities to the aviation grid and is building 12 additional airports. Other cities, like Kanpur and Agra, are working to start the metro development process. The Jewar International Airport is a gift to the state and will help to improve the fortunes of the National Capital Region. It will not only generate a sufficient number of jobs and employment opportunities for millions of people, but it will also give UP international respect.

All of these will result in over 33 lakh direct and indirect job possibilities.

The state government's primary task and priority was to put a smile on the faces of farmers. A solution has been created to address payment issues that have been lingering since 2010-11.

For the second year in a row, Uttar Pradesh ranked second in sugarcane and sugar production in the country. Farmers have received a record payout for sugarcane worth Rs 92,000 crore. The capacity of the sugar mills in Munderwa, Pipraich, and Ramala has increased as a result of the addition of new units.

The state administration has established many programs in order to meet the prime minister's goal of doubling farmer income by 2022.

The state administration distributed soil health cards to millions of farmers. Thousands of farmers have received a 40 to 90 percent subsidy for acquiring agricultural machinery through a custom hiring center, with the funds being paid straight to the farmers' bank accounts.

In the Bundelkhand region, they have started a slew of irrigation projects that will assist 50 lakh farmers this fiscal year by irrigating an additional 18 lakh hectares of land. To emphasize this point, the long-awaited Bansagar Irrigation Project was constructed and dedicated to the region's farmers. In the plains, projects such as the Arjun Sahayak, Bhavani, and Bandai Dams, as well as the Saryu Canal, Madhya Ganga Canal, and Uttar Pradesh Water Sector Restructuring, will bring more prosperity to the region. The 'Khet Talab' plan in Bundelkhand has resulted in the construction of over 8,000 ponds on private land. This year, 6,000 additional ponds will be built in the area.

Gorakhpur's Aami River, Lalitpur's Odi River, Ayodhya's Gomti River, and Pilibhit's Ganda River have all been resurrected.

The devout Ganga-yatra was a path from faith to the economy, with farmers and rivers being invoked in the same way. The Sisamau Sewer point in Kanpur, which used to be a point of flow for 14 crore liters of sewage into the holy Ganga every day, has been blocked as part of the Namami Gange project, considerably lowering pollution in the river.

It's interesting to note that only 12 medical colleges existed in the state for the first 76 years following the country's independence. In under three years, we were able to establish seven new medical institutions and begin MBBS classes. We also set the foundation for the construction of eight new medical schools. The central government has approved the creation of 13 additional medical colleges. A total of 28 medical colleges will be available in Uttar Pradesh in the near future. In Gorakhpur and Rae Bareli, AIIMS is also under construction.

The number of brain patients has decreased by 56% and the number of...
deaths has decreased by 90% as a result of improved health care and initiatives under the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan. Encephalitis has been an epidemic in children for the past four decades. Only education allows a civilization to progress down the road of growth. We liberated education from the grasp of cheating mafias in order to unleash the full potential of our kids. Basic utilities such as boundary walls, bathrooms, drinking water, and electrification are being installed in over 92 thousand elementary schools as part of "Operation Kayakalp."

A total of 45,383 instructors have been hired, with another 69,000 teachers on the verge of being hired. In secondary education, 55 new government inter colleges have also been approved. Not only that but the process of establishing Atal Residential Schools has been accelerated in every Circle Headquarters in order to bring knowledge to the children of laborers and the poor.

In Lucknow, Badaun, and Gorakhpur, PAC women battalions are being formed. There is now a "Pink Bus Service."

Security guards, as well as female conductors, are employed on these buses, and CCTV cameras are installed.

On the issue of law and order, we inherited a weak police force. The places that should have been "safe zones" became criminals' "safari zones." Our government worked tirelessly to restore law and order. As a result, today's offenders are either fleeing the state or imprisoned.

The government’s efforts earned significant support and popularity across the country. The Punjab and Haryana High Court praised the state's improved law and order, but suggested that stricter laws be enacted against criminals, similar to those in Uttar Pradesh.

The fact that the state government has supplied government jobs to three lakh individuals in the previous three years has been achieved through our transparent approach.

For me, it is a source of personal pride that UP has risen to the top of the country in many sectors over the last three years. The state of Uttar Pradesh was the first to create a skill development and health policy, as well as declare human-wildlife conflict a disaster. It also took first place in the country by winning the top prize for making the most e-market purchases (Gem). It also won nine Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana awards, seven MNREGA awards, two Urban Mission awards, and one each for Livelihood Mission, Gram Swaraj Abhiyan, and NIRDAP. The maternal mortality rate dropped by 30% in just three years. For Nutrition Month, the state won the highest honor. In the cleanliness assessment, fourteen state bodies were recognized and awarded the Krishi Karman Award for maximum oilseed output.

The state also ranks first in milk, sugar, sugarcane, and food production. The state is also the leader in the establishment and operation of most medical institutions in the country. These awards encourage us to innovate constantly. Because of these, the state is gaining the identity of a developed state.

They care about everyone, including the hamlet, the poor, farmers, women, laborers, and children. They have tabled a budget of over Rs 5 lakh crore for the inclusive development of Uttar Pradesh, the largest budget in the state's history. Schemes like the Chief Minister's Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme and the Youth Entrepreneurship Development Campaign (YUVA) will prove to be landmarks in the field of self-employment and self-reliance in this historic budget dedicated to youth.

**Conclusion:**

This is only the start. With the prime minister's blessing, these are the initial steps toward restoring the holy land of Prabhu Shri Ram and Lord Shri Krishna to its ancient beauty. It seems that the remaining two years of our administration will serve as milestone moments for progress, public welfare, and democracy.

**Author:** Nisha Verma. Student, SVNIT, Gujarat.
The Indian Constitution has guaranteed social, economic, and political justice to all its citizens which must be achieved by adopting reasonable measures. Social identities become a vital tool against which the principles of the Constitution are put to test.

To achieve an egalitarian society, the identification of historically marginalized communities takes centre stage of the Indian polity. This in turn brings about the reform in laws and adds value to the ever-evolving Constitution, which is the legal guidebook for the Indian Civilization.

India remains the rarest of the rare Civilizations which has addressed the issues of social reforms within the faith professed by its original inhabitants, the aboriginals. The justice was embedded and codified into its very Constitution. The caste problem among Hindus was not only addressed, but judicial and legal remedies of it, were given directives from its very Constitution. We hardly find such parallels in the history of other Modern Day Nation States. This has helped Indian society in addressing historical injustices and thus build a more inclusive and just society. While the Hindu community has benefited largely from these reforms, we see that the same has not got replicated in India’s 2nd largest Religious community, the 25 Crore powerful Muslim community.

The Muslim votebank occupies a significant space in the political discourse of India. However, during such conversations, the various influencers of society commit a grave mistake of looking at Muslim society as a monolith. They make the cardinal error of viewing it as a society built on equality which has no place for hierarchies.

Islam has no caste system, however the biggest myth about Indian Muslim society is that it’s a casteless community. I belong to the lower caste among Muslims referred as Pasmanda Muslims. Coming from a backward caste, I am witness to casteism in Muslim society. Majority of India is oblivious to this fact but Pasmanda Muslim compromise 85% of the 25 Crore Indian Muslim Population. The powerful upper caste Ashrafs want to
keep this status quo intact to save their interest.

Indian Muslim society are divided into three main classes-
- Ashraf(Upper Caste)
- Ajlaf (backward Muslims)
- Arzal (Dalit Muslims)

Ajlaf and Arzal together come under the Umbrella Term of Pasmanda Muslims. At the top of hierarchy are 'Ashraf' Muslims who are either of foreign (descendents of Arab) origin or native upper caste converts.

**Politics of minority and Pasmanda Muslim**

Unfortunately, the social justice warriors of India are not able to see that entire politics of minority, especially of Indian Muslim, are fought at the cost of negligence of Pasmanda Muslim's interest. Ashraf Muslims- literally, the superior and privileged class, have dominated 85 percent of Pasmanda Muslim throughout the history and established their relationship with India in concept of political term, with entitlement to power.

The Ashrafs are overrepresented everywhere at the cost of Pasmanda Muslim and yet entitled to welfare of minority. Truth is that Ashrafs with a 2.1 per cent share in the national population had a representation of 4.5 per cent from the first to the fourteenth Lok Sabha while Pasmanda Muslim with a population share of 11.4 per cent merely had a 0.8 per cent representation in Loksabha.

The same is the situation of every institution and organization which claims to represent Indian Muslim. The fact is that they represent and speak for only and only 15 percent of Indian Muslims. Ashrafs have a complete dominance and monopoly in Institutions like AIMPLB(All India Muslim Personal Law Board) Universities like Aligharh Muslim University and every major Institute.

This is just the tip of the iceberg and does not cover the whole spectrum of discrimination that Pasmanda Muslims face in their daily life. As Pasmanda Muslim it pains me that real issues of 85 percent of Muslims never come to forefronts which are education, livelihood, women rights, representation and reform in society. They are sadly used as pawns by Ashrafs, they fight for their emotional propaganda, to ensure their masters power is there to stay.

Time has come to see through these layers to emancipate 85 percent of Indian Muslim and bring them into mainstream. State has to ensure that Pasmanda Muslim get their place and proper representation in all institution which is snatched away in the garb of minority status. For example when minority institutions don't implement RTI or reservation, they are ensuring Ashrafs hegemony in the name of minority rights.

Things need to change NOW. We want to co-exist with our Hindu brethren with whom we share civilisational ties and do not want to be mere pawns of Ashrafs in these power battles with them.

**Author:** Amana Begum Ansari
Research and Policy Analyst at Citizen's Foundation for Policy Solutions, writer and Youhter who runs a weekly show called 'India This Week by Amana and Khalid'
Developmental works and progress in Uttar Pradesh in the last 5 years

India's 'heartland', a historical city, rich in cultural and religious roots, an abode to distinct flora & fauna, Uttar Pradesh never ceases to impress. Being the most populous state of the country with immense demographic dividends, strong political leadership the state has got a new direction witnessing impressive growth and development in the last 5 years. According to finance department data, in 2020-21 the gross state domestic product of UP reached US$ 268 billion which is ahead of states like Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, and Gujarat reflecting that the state has now become a new destination for investors.

5 YEARS OF 'TURNING CHALLENGES INTO OPPORTUNITIES'

Once infamously called the 'bimaru' state for its poor social and economic conditions, low literacy rate, high crime rate, poor performance in law and order and women safety, etc. is no longer BIMARU due to its progressive transformation under Yogi Adityanath’s strong leadership, consistent efforts of government with its citizen-centric approach, committed bureaucracy, and citizen involvement.

DEVELOPMENT IN AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is an integral part of the UP state economy with more than 40 percent of the total population depending on it. The state has become one of the highest producers of Sugarcane, food grains, fruits, and vegetables. In the last 5 years, the state has seen a rise in the livestock sector too. The reason for this significant performance in the agricultural sector in UP is mainly due to the effective inputs like quality seeds and fertilizers, irrigation and power facilities, easy agricultural credit. The famous ODOP (One district One product) made miracles especially during the covid pandemic providing employment opportunities to many. Schemes like UP Atmanirbhar krishak samanvit vikas yojana, UP Mukhya mantri kisan evam sarvahit bima yojana, UP Gopalak yojana, subsidy schemes aligned in line with central government programs helping in poverty alleviation and thus improving the livelihood of masses.

HEALTH CARE

Uttar Pradesh was majorly vulnerable to Encephalitis, Dengue, and Malaria. Through various policies and programs in the last 5 years, considerable progress has been made in providing effective, affordable, quality health care that is now available to people. A highly lauded program of the UP government is Mukhyamantri Jan Arogya Abhiyan which provides free medical services to poor families who aren't covered under central government Ayushman Bharat. Government Medical Colleges, Mobile medical units are being set up in the state. Upgradation of health care infrastructure in community health centers, PHC's has led to reduced inequalities in access to child and maternal health care. DVDMS (Drug & vaccine distribution and management system) which works in all district hospitals in Uttar Pradesh has now been scaled up to Primary health centers. This system helps in providing end-to-end supply chain management. Along with this state has a PC PNDT website to stop female feticide, ban sex-selection and stop the declining sex ratio. Uttar Pradesh is also on track in achieving IMR and MMR targets focusing on antenatal care and institutional deliveries. For the last 5 years, Uttar Pradesh is on its journey to becoming a healthy and progressive state.

REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Uttar Pradesh is one of the leading states in implementing NEP which primarily focuses on skill development. The government has started innovative programs like ‘Graded learning program’ to improve and strengthen foundational skills of children, capacity building program to teachers at the block level, technology-based learning, providing basic facilities and infrastructure to government schools so that they stand par with the private schools, focus on higher learning outcomes. Through these consistent efforts, student enrollment has increased in the last 5 years.

INDUSTRY-INFRASTRUCTURE-INVESTMENT

Due to the abundant resources, policies adopted by the government from 2019, development in social and economic infrastructure, and business-friendly ecosystem huge investments are being made in various sectors like the Agro-processing industry, IT industry, Textile, and leather industry, etc. A large number of Industrial areas, Special economic zones, IIDC (Industrial infrastructure development center) are set up in the state. In the recent Department for promotion of industry and internal trade data, UP has attracted FDI inflow worth US$ 664.66 million between Oct 2019 and March 2021.

The government has announced various policies like Start-Up policy 2020, New electronic manufacturing policy 2020, etc. to create a favorable environment to start the business and make Uttar Pradesh a manufacturing and export hub. In addition to these efforts, Purvanchal
expressway termed as ‘carrier of
development’ is a feather in the cap which
brings economic development in eastern
UP. All these policies and programs help
in improving the economy of the state
contributing significantly to state GDP.
With the efforts of every stakeholder, UP
ranks 2nd in Ease of doing business in the
country also improving in Ease of living.

TOURISM
Uttar Pradesh has become a home to
several architectural wonders and is one
of the most favorite tourist destinations in
the country. Recent government t data
shows that in 2019, domestic tourist
arrival in the state reached 535.8 million
and foreign tourist arrival Crossed more
than 4.74 million. Places like Agra,
Varanasi, Mathura, Ayodhya, Prayagraj,
Lucknow, Khushinagar has improved
road and railway infrastructure providing
employment to the local. The recent
inauguration of the Kaashi Vishwanath
Corridor which connects Kashi
Vishwanath temple to the ghats of the holy
Ganga boosts the tourism industry
helping in the progress of Uttar Pradesh.
The developmental works and progress
ushering in Uttar Pradesh are essentially
due to the good governance practices
following from the last 5 years.
Interdepartmental coordination,
transparent and accountable services,
easy grievance redressal mechanisms
make the state rise high on the ladder of
development. Uttar Pradesh has set an
example of how the state can progress,
make achievements, reap the benefits of
development through a strong,
committed, pro-people, and leadership
that is well aware.

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प्राचीनता एवं नवीनता का संगम : आदर्श उत्तर प्रदेश

एक भारत श्रेष्ठ भारत के अंतर्गत, डबल इंजन की सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश में 'गुड गवनमेंट' की बेहतरीन मिसाल पेश की है, जिसकी बाग्दादी भारत के प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी और उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्यमंत्री श्री योगी आदित्यानाथ के आदर्श के आदर्श के हाथों में है। जब से देश में मोदी प्रधानमंत्री हुआ तब से एक ही नारा एक ही मूल मन्त्र "सबका साथ, सबका विकास और सबका भागवत" पर केंद्रित रहा है और देश की सरकार भी इस पर पूर्णतः काम है। सरकार का मुख्य लक्ष्य विकास रहा है और वो विकास के लिए व्यक्ति का तहत समाज, समाजवादी, सत्ता हिताय है, जो मोदी जी और योगी जी ने एकान्त मानवविशेष को केंद्र मानक रखने से प्रेरित किया है।

पिछले सालों के अथक प्रायोगिक और लोकप्रिय कार्यों से योगी आदित्यानाथ लोगों का दिल जीतते हैं। कार्यों के प्राथमिक आवास योजना, आपातकालीन भारत, सब्ज़ी भारत भिन्न, सौभाग्य योजना, उल्लास योजना, प्रधानमंत्री मुद्रा योजना, प्रधानमंत्री जीवन ज्योति योजना और राज्यपाल राय भुला योजना। डबल इंजन की सरकार का मुख्य ध्येय यूपी को $1 ट्रिलियन अर्थव्यवस्था तक पहुँचाए गए हैं।

योगी के कार्यकाल में विभाग, विकास और सुशासन ने उत्तर प्रदेश के विकास के एक नए मॉडल के साथ पिछड़े राज्यों में से निकाल कर एक ऐसे राज्य में बदल दिया है, जो उत्तर प्रदेश के करोड़ों लोगों के जीवन की बदलने और भारत को फिर से सांस्कृतिक और सामाजिक रूप से ढालने में नेतृत्व की भूमिका निभाता है।

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उत्तर प्रदेश इन्जन रमण समिति ने क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन पैदा किया है जिसमें वैश्विक निवेश और बुनियादी दंगों के विकास को यूपी में लाया। अविभक्त खेतों की पूर्ण निवेश एक्सप्रेसवेज (340.82 किमी), बुनियादी खेतों (296.070 किमी) और गंगा एंजेल निवेश एक्सप्रेसवेज (596.00 किमी) जैसे बुनियादी दंगों का विकास एंजेल निवेश एक्सप्रेसवेज के द्वारा परिशोधित दी गई है। उत्तर प्रदेश इन्जन रमण समिति ने क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन पैदा किया है जिसमें वैश्विक निवेश और बुनियादी दंगों के विकास को यूपी में लाया। अविभक्त खेतों की पूर्ण निवेश एक्सप्रेसवेज (340.82 किमी), बुनियादी खेतों (296.070 किमी) और गंगा एंजेल निवेश एक्सप्रेसवेज (596.00 किमी) जैसे बुनियादी दंगों का विकास एंजेल निवेश एक्सप्रेसवेज के द्वारा परिशोधित दी गई है। उत्तर प्रदेश इन्जन रमण समिति ने क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन पैदा किया है जिसमें वैश्विक निवेश और बुनियादी दंगों के विकास को यूपी में लाया। अविभक्त खेतों की पूर्ण निवेश एक्सप्रेसवेज (340.82 किमी), बुनियादी खेतों (296.070 किमी) और गंगा एंजेल निवेश एक्सप्रेसवेज (596.00 किमी) जैसे बुनियादी दंगों का विकास एंजेल निवेश एक्सप्रेसवेज के द्वारा परिशोधित दी गई है।
बुंदेलखंड में 'खेत तालाब' योजना के तहत उर देश जल एंटीज जैसी उपल कराई जा रही है। 45,383 शिक्षकों की भर्ती की गई है और 69,000 शिक्षकों की भर्ती अंतिम वर्ष में सफलतात है। इस तरह माध्यमिक शिक्षा में भी 55 नए शास्त्रीय इंडर कॉलेज स्थापित किए गए हैं। इतना ही नहीं, मजदूरों और विभिन्न के बच्चों के जीवन में जान भरत का प्रकाश फैलाने के लिए हर अंचल मुख्यालय में अल्ल आवागम वित्तीय स्वायत्त करने की प्रक्रिया भी तेज कर दी गई है।

राज्य सरकार के लिए सबसे बड़ी चुनौती और प्राथमिकता किसानों के चेहरे पर मुकाबला लाना था। 2010-11 से लंबित भूगर्भता से संबंधित मसलाओं को हल करने के लिए एक प्रावीण विकसित की गई है। देश में घायल और चीनी उपग्रह पर पूरी लागू दूसरी बार दूसरे स्थान पर रहने किसानों को गड़बड़ करने का 2,00,000 रुपये राइट खुद किया गया है। नई इंदौराय की हुई, जिसमें भूगर्भ, पिपराहु और रामाल विभिन्न मिलों की क्षमता का विकास हुआ। 25 वर्षों में पहली बार 105 नई खेतीसार इंदौराय के लिए लाइसेंस राखी किए गए, जिसमें 27,850 टीसीडी पेएई वित्त में वित्त दिया है। राम की दो-सीढ़ सुरक्षा आवादी के पास कृषि आधारित राम है।

प्राविष्ठिति द्वारा वर्ष 2022 तक किसान की आय दोगुनी करने के लिए विकास कराने हेतु राजस्थान सरकार ने कई योजनाएं लागू की है। इस योजना में भारत का धातु नौ हजार 1500 से 1550 मिलियन रुपये भुगतान किया गया। 45,383 शिक्षकों की भर्ती की गई है और 69,000 शिक्षकों की भर्ती अंतिम वर्ष में सफलता है।

सुरक्षा के मामलों में उर देश का एक नया आयाम प्राचीन करवाया गया है। इस राज्य में अपने लूट पात्र और कानून की अहमता नोटी रखी जा रही है। आरोपी के सुरक्षित क्षेत्रों में सुरक्षा है। योगी सरकार ने इस क्षेत्र में अंतिम बुझा रोशनी करके वित्तीय स्वायत्त करने की प्रक्रिया भी तेज कर दी गई है।

उपरोक्त सब में से आगामी वर्ष में उर देश के शिक्षकों के केंद्र के कारण नियमित होने वाली अवधि और सुरक्षा की संरक्षण बढ़ाई जा रही है। 45,383 शिक्षकों की भर्ती की गई है और 69,000 शिक्षकों की भर्ती अंतिम वर्ष में सफलता है। इस तरह माध्यमिक शिक्षा में भी 55 नए शास्त्रीय इंडर कॉलेज स्थापित किए गए हैं। इतना ही नहीं, मजदूरों और विभिन्न के बच्चों के जीवन में जान भरत का प्रकाश फैलाने के लिए हर अंचल मुख्यालय में अल्ल आवागम वित्तीय स्वायत्त करने की प्रक्रिया भी तेज कर दी गई है।

इस सभी कारणों से आगामी वर्ष में उर देश के शिक्षकों के क्षेत्र में भी सभी बुलंदियों का बड़ा उपयोग किया जाएगा।
सपना अने वाले वर्षों में पूरा होने वाला है। दशकों के मुकदमे के बाद, भगवान राम का जन्म स्थान मुंजा हुआ और एक विशाल मंदिर का निर्माण किया जा रहा है, यह सभी योगी आदिनाथ जी व उनकी डबल इंजन की सरकार के संकपों द्वारा ही संभव हो पाया। अने वाले समय में यह पवित्र शहर धामक पर्यटन का केंद्र बनेगा। राजस्थान का विशाल मंदिर का निर्माण जारी है, जिसमें बाराबंध और सुधार होने पर उनके सरकार की उपक्रमों को सुधारित किया गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश के सर्वग्रहणीय विकास के लिए लाख रुपये के अनुसार शहर का प्रवेश द्वार के लिए कार्यक्रम शुरू किया गया है। आने वाले समय में यह यह पिंड शहर धामक पर्यटन का केंद्र बनेगा। राजस्थान का सोलर स्टीम करने का यास कर रही है। योगी सरकार अने शहर का अंतर्गत अयोध्या पारंगमन को पुनर्निर्माण करने के लिए अनुबंध कर रही है। आते आए समय में राम जानकी पथ आवश्यक मंदिर का मिल्ट बनेगा; जिससे शहर के नए होटलों के आने की उद्देश्य होगी। राजस्थान की सरकार ने उत्तर वर्ष में 2022 के विधानसभा चुनाव के पहले अधिकृत पर कई चुनावों का सामना करना पड़ा है। शीषक से एक 64 पेज की पुका कार्यकर्ता की गई है, जिसमें "चार साल की सेवा और सुधार" में उनकी सरकार के सरकारी अवधारणाओं का सूचीबद्ध किया गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश के सर्वग्रहणीय विकास के लिए लाख रुपये के अनुसार शहर का प्रवेश द्वार के लिए कार्यक्रम शुरू किया गया है। आते आए समय में राम जानकी पथ आवश्यक मंदिर का मिल्ट बनेगा; जिससे शहर के नए होटलों के आने की उद्देश्य होगी। राजस्थान की सरकार ने उत्तर वर्ष में 2022 के विधानसभा चुनाव के पहले अधिकृत पर कई चुनावों का सामना करना पड़ा है।
Bhartiya Janata Yuva Morcha

BJYM